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The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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THE PACIFIC.

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Letter from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1870.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—A long vacation, and the cares that naturally press upon a pastor after his return from his wanderings, have prevented the sending of any recent "Notes" from the Quaker City. Congregationalism is doing its work here with so little noise that there are not many things of general interest to mention. The Central Church is making satisfactory progress in its work of building. Before the year closes, the walls of its new edifice will be up and covered. It will be a substantial structure, and will present a fine appearance. The last few weeks have witnessed changes in nearly all the neighboring churches. Several greatly respected ministerial brethren have been dismissed, and have left the city. Dr. Stryker, from the North Broad-street Presbyterian Church; Dr. Giesy, from the German Reformed Church; Dr. Randolph, from the Fifth Baptist Church, and Rev. Mr. Chase, from the Episcopal Church. It is a misfortune to have about us so many pulpits, and not the least prominent, that for an indefinite period can be only "supplied." The New Jersey Association has just held its annual meeting, October 25th, 26th, and 27th, in Jersey City, within the Tabernacle Church. The attendance on the part of the people was small; on the part of pastors and delegates, it was fair. The churches in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, as well as many in the vicinity, were represented. The opening sermon was preached by Mr. Hawes. An essay on "Life and Form in the Believer," which elicited professional discussion, was read by Rev. Mr. Hulburt, of Newark. One evening was devoted to the Pilgrim Fathers. The duty of their descendants to the freedmen was set forth in a most vigorous manner by Mr. Strieby, of the American Missionary Association, and other addresses were made; one by Rev. Mr. Bradford, a newly settled young pastor at Montclair, and one by Prof. Martin, of New York. This last was a fine historical review of the working of Puritan principles from the time of the Lutheran Reformation. The Professor knew the facts, and knew how to "put" them. He made an excellent impression, and showed a most thorough acquaintance with the subject, being asked, with but a few minutes' notice, to take the place of Dr. Rankin, who was prevented from being present by the dangerous sickness of his son. The Reports from the churches, and from the Church Extension Committee, were on the whole encouraging. Considerable has been accomplished in the way of paying debts, of improving and enlarging church edifices. Congregationalism is making itself felt as a leaven in different places. It was the privilege of your correspondent to spend a Sabbath recently in Indiana, Pa. A few earnest Christian men and women, encouraged and largely sustained by the outside community, are aiming at the formation of a church. They are in a thriving, growing town—the chief place in the county—and the prospect of their success is good. A new church has just been formally recognized at Jersey City. The Association passed a vote heartily favoring the formation of the proposed National Conference of Congregational churches, and a committee was appointed to confer and cooperate with committees from similar bodies, with this end in view. E. H.

Jottings from the East.

BOSTON, Oct. 29, 1870.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

At the Music Hall, Sundays, two services are held, which are as directly opposite to each other as can well be. The one in the morning is presided over by the Rev. Dr. Alger, a large audience always being in attendance to hear his peculiar views as announced and enforced by him. His lectures (for they can hardly be called sermons) are readily received by his hearers, whose confidence in what he says is great; yet to a Christian, or one disposed to search after truth, it is almost impossible to hear him without feeling that Christ has been degraded, and his religion made of but little account. This worship is called Christian; yet on a recent occasion, save in the singing of one verse at the conclusion of the services, there was scarcely an allusion to Christ, except to denounce the Trinitarian idea of him; nor to Christians, save for the purpose of ridiculing them or their doctrines. The attempt, of course, at these services, is to instill into the minds, if not the hearts, of those who listen, the doctrine of Unitarianism, as the true, and only, doctrine of God hinted at in the Bible. To do this, Dr. Alger assumes an air of positiveness, which has great weight in inducing his audience to accept his statements without proof, large numbers of whom, believing all that he introduces, and not even doubting or questioning what may be construed as fact, or fancy. In a literary sense, Dr. Alger is a strong man; but as a minister of Christ, he is far from the mark, and cannot be considered as sowing the good seed, upon which the blessings of the Master should always rest.

On Sunday evenings, the Music Hall is occupied with services under the direction of the Evangelical churches, and are eminently Christian. The preaching is aimed at the heart, and is intended to move men to a higher and purer life, in fact, to point them to the one great atoning sacrifice, "The Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of world." Different preachers are heard from time to time, and the doctrines announced are only those which have for their basis "Calvary;" and Christ, as the resurrection and the life to all who believe.

It is understood, that the special Committee of fifteen on the American Tract Society, are now ready to report, and will call a meeting of the Society to be held on Thursday, November 17th, in the forenoon. The place has not as yet been designated, neither is it known what result they have attained at, although rumor has it, that a change will be made looking to a more economical management of the business, and not a giving up of the work of the society. The present manager of the publishing department (Mr. Blakesley) has been quite successful in his attempt to reduce expenses, and has saved the Society the present year a considerable sum, by his careful attention to the "outs and ins" connected with the business, proving himself not only capable, but the right man for the place. Should the publishing be continued, no better man could be selected for the position than this gentleman. The publications of the Society during the year have not been large, but have been characterized by an adaptedness to the wants of the times, and as such are valuable for the home circle or the libraries of our Sabbath-schools. A catalogue of these publications (recently issued) can be had at the Depository, in which all the new books will be found.

Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, of New York, the most eminent Egyptologist in America, has been delivering the past week, before the Boston Theological Seminary, a course of free lectures, on Ancient Egypt and the Bible, which have proved exceedingly interesting. AMICUS.

From the *Spare Hour*: Following is a list of the thirteen largest Baptist churches in California, with the names of their pastors, the number of baptisms during the past year, and their present membership:

Churches.	*Pastors.*	*Bap.*	*Mem.*
First San Francisco	A. R. Medbury	3	314
First Sacramento	F. Charlton	0	247
Union Square, S. F.	H. A. Sawtelle	14	172
San José	E. C. Anderson	14	154
First Stockton	S. B. C. Morse	1	146
Petaluma	J. W. Johnson	6	135
Tabernacle, S. F.	J. P. Ludlow	4	131
Vacaville	D. King, J. E. Barnes	9	120
Second San Francisco	N. Fillio	3	105
Calaveras	J. T. Huff	52	100
Oakland	B. T. Martin	7	98
Third San Francisco	J. R. Young	2	96
Fifth San Francisco	C. A. Buckbee	35	92

Mite Chests in the Episcopal Church.—The mite chest system, which has for its central thought and principle the gathering of small offerings from many hands, is working well. In nine months 20,000 chests have been sent into the field at a cost to the committee of $4,607 32. Six thousand three hundred and forty-one—nearly all that could be heard from in the first half year—have returned $8,340 65. It is hoped and believed that the January returns will not fall below $20,000. The chests are still called for at the rate of about 1500 per month.

"*Protestantism Failing*" (?)—Christ Church, in Fifth avenue, the Rev. Dr. Ewer's, has been purchased by the vestry of St. Bartholomew's Church, for $200,000.

The Civil Building of the Pilgrims.

A DISCOURSE PREACHED IN THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SACRAMENTO, OCT. 16, 1870, BY THE PASTOR, REV. I. E. DWINELL, D.D.

TEXT—Ezra vi: 14. "*And the elders of the Jews builded, and they prospered through the prophesying of Haggai the prophet and Zechariah the son of Iddo.*"

It is one mark of a noble people to remember, gratefully and generously, the lives and services of those through whom they have received their blessings. Americans honor themselves in honoring the Pilgrims.

Perhaps no people ever builded more under the influence of religious teachings than the Pilgrims and those who accepted their ideas. What is said in the text is emphatically true of them: "*They builded, and they prospered through prophesying.*" They illustrated the vital relation between having an authoritative message from God and success in civil enterprise. They went forth and founded empire under religious leadership *of prophets*, as really as the Jews when they went forth from Egypt—but with this peculiarity: they were all in a sense on a prophetic level, and accepted nothing blindly. Their prophets did not speak inspiration, but spoke from inspiration. The word of God alone was authority. If the preacher did not, in their judgment, make out his case from that, he was nothing. They challenged him and every one to that test. They builded under the Bible, and out from the Bible, the best they knew, and as it is now axiomatically said, "better than they knew."

We must take this fact along with us as our historical light, if we would understand the character of their building or their institutions, or if we would estimate the crisis through which their principles have passed. Every where we must recognize the turning of Bibles, preaching discussion, intellectual conflict, going down to the revealed foundations. The American temple has gone up with the sound of the hammer and axe and all the tools of the interpreter in every part of the structure from the first to last.

In speaking of the civil system thus springing up, we need to distinguish carefully between the men and the providential movement. It is easy to over-estimate the Pilgrims, not easy to over-estimate their principles or mission. They bore a light in advance of their age, but it was to them a light in a dark lantern. Moreover, the magnetism of their ideas and principles was not due to them personally, to their skill, address, or persistency, so much as to the spirit of the age and the great providential shaping of things in that direction. The Pilgrims were simply scouts sent out a little in advance of the grand army—none of them comprehending the design of the Leader. That was an age of reform. Every land was full of it. Some Englishmen wanted a little reform, others much—the former, remaining in the Church of England, were called Puritans; the latter coming out, Separatists. But both were looking backward, to throw off abuses; neither forward, to assert religious and civil liberty for all. At length, when James I. disappointed the hopes of the reformers and subjected dissenters to bitter persecution, the little church formed at Scrooby, in Nottinghamshire, in 1606, and destined to be the Mayflower church, and to carry the germs of the Republic to the New World, fled to Holland, in 1607, where they remained till 1620, when a portion of them—the Pilgrims proper—came to Plymouth. They were seeking religious and civil liberty for themselves. Providence was preparing them to be the means of giving it to a great nation. And when they came to the New World and gradually unfolded the mission unconsciously committed to them, the hopes of the world, disappointed elsewhere, instinctively gathered around the American experiment, rallied to it, and helped to give it success. The yearnings after liberty, repressed in England, welcomed its key-notes when sounded in the New World, though the notes first came from the feeblest of the colonies. The age was ripe for it. Mankind were waiting for it. It was "the fullness of time."

Let us take an inventory, now, of the lading of the Mayflower, and see what ideas and principles the Pilgrims brought with them for civil building.

They brought with them *a democratic church*. They were a Congregational Church moving bodily, taking with them all the ideas and usages of equality, self-government, and the right of majorities to rule, peculiar to that polity. De Tocqueville notices this fact and its bearing. "The Pilgrims," says he, "brought with them to the New World a form of Christianity, which I can not better describe than by styling it a democratic and republican religion. This contributed powerfully to the establishment of a republic and a democracy in public affairs."

They brought with them a *democratic civil system*. Before they landed, they adopted this constitution—brief, but golden—a germ, but a sublime prophecy. "In ye name of God, Amen. We whose names are under written, the loyall subjects, etc., having undertaken for ye glorie of God, and advancement of ye Christian faith, and honor of our king and countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly and mutually in ye presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte, constitute, and frame such just and equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for ye generall good of ye colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

In witnes whereof we have here under subscribed our names, etc." [Signed by forty-one males.]

"This," says Bancroft, "was the birth of popular constitutional liberty....In the cabin of the Mayflower humanity recovered its rights, and instituted government on the basis of 'equal laws' for 'the general good.'" It was a copy of their church-government.

They brought with them also what I shall venture to call *a democratic theology*. The Pilgrim theology, good or bad in itself—a form of what may be called, in modern times, Calvinism, in earlier times, Augustinianism, in the Scriptures, Paulinism—was a theology that makes God great, and man when when viewed in relation to God small, but viewed in relation to the distinctions of society or government, great and noble; and which makes all men equal before God and in civil rights. It was a theology that recognizes the image of God in the humblest human being, shattered and degraded, but capable of recovery through Christ; and hence that stimulates schools and churches and every helpful endeavor to rescue and save and elevate him, and make him a living son of God. It was a theology full of the juice of human freedom and equality. The doctrine of natural purity and goodness furnishes no such motive for agonizing and sacrificial endeavor to elevate and develop man, and so prepare the necessary moral and spiritual stamina, mental aptitude, and personal craving, for a republic. Arianism, Pelagianism, Parkerism, Emersonism, Comteism, Buckleism, Spencerism, do not yield the juice of free States. Red Republicanism is more likely to be their issue. They are not in earnest to make men sons of God, running after them for this in childhood, and pursuing them through life. The Pilgrim theology did this, and scattered the seeds of free institutions far and wide.

They brought with them *democratic tastes*. The Pilgrims were of the middle class—yeomen in England, artisens mainly in Holland. There was no sprinkling of aristocracy among them, as there was subsequently in the Massachusetts Colony, to embarrass the free operation of their principles. They believed in work and the other democratic virtues. Civil equality was not an inference or result finally wrought out from their doctrines, but was a fact when they came. Robinson, in a letter to them before they left Leyden, every word of which, like Washington's farewell address, is a word of gold, reminds them, as they are to become a body politic, using amongst themselves civil government, that they "are not furnished with special eminency above the rest, to be chosen by them into office of government;" and therefore they should choose those who entirely love the public good, and then yield them obedience in their lawful administrations.

They brought with them the idea of the *Separate offices of Church and State*, and maintained it, not perfectly, but far in advance of the age. The Massachusetts Colony, the leading Colony after a while in wealth and numbers, for some time seemed to blend the two, became a modified theocracy, and from 1631 to 1664 allowed none to be freemen but church-members. The New Haven Colony had such a regulation. But the Plymouth Colony never had; and their General Court replied to the Royal Commission, in 1664, that it had been their "constant practice to admit men of competent estates and civil conversation, though of different judgments, to be freemen, and to have liberty to choose and be chosen officers both civil and military." (New Eng. Th. p. 187.) The Connecticut and Providence colonies in this respect followed the example of the Pilgrims. In consequence of this separation of Church and State, and a broader charity, there was little persecution, and little intolerance among the Pilgrims, and none of a severe form. Bancroft says that, while death was made by them the penalty for several crimes, it "was never inflicted except for murder." (I, 321.) And persons, like Roger Williams, sometimes fled from Massachusetts Bay to Plymouth for the larger liberty to be enjoyed there.

Moreover, they brought with them, in point of time and in fact, the *actual historical beginnings of our free institutions*. Whatever we may think of the Pilgrims as men, or of the wisdom or worth of their civil building, there is no denying that they, in this country, first gave civil form to the ideas and principles that have since issued in the Republic. There is no other germ to which we can trace them; no other germ that could, naturally or logically, have produced such institutions as ours. No other religion, no other faith, no other polity, no other region can be pointed to, from which they could, historically, have come. We can not look to Virginia; Episcopacy would have established an aristocracy. We can not look to the Massachusetts Colony; the Puritans brought with them the European idea of the union of Church and State, and the right of the magistrate to punish religious offenses. We cannot look to New York; the Dutch were not drawn to colonization by ideas of government, but for traffic. We can not look to Maryland; Catholicism would have favored despotism. The first fire of civil and religious liberty actually breaking out on the Western Continent, was kindled on Plymouth Rock; and the beams and the light historically radiated and spread from there; and that fire was kindled from a coal taken by the Pilgrims from their sacred altar.

Besides, to give efficiency to this outfit, they brought with them a remarkable *building faculty*. In this respect, however, the Puritans of New England were one with them. They both had ideas and the faculty to push them. It was ingrained in their nature to make the most of things. If stones were in their fields, they grubbed them out. If they had streams, they were set to sawing and grinding. If there were codfish and whales in the sea, they were caught. In like manner, if they had ideas they put them into institutions. They were hunting for improvements in all directions, and vexing everything to secure them. Consequently, if the first aspect of their life was secular and homely, almost mercenary, never was worldly thrift in such close subordination to ideas. Their gains, by some strange alchemy, appeared in noble institutions and generous deeds. The family toiled and made close ends, but the children were educated. The town was given to thrift, but the church and the academy stood on the square, and yonder was the college. A superficial observer may only see in their toils and handicrafts a people working the treadles; but that loom was weaving, above, a web of the highest civilization, grouping noble ideas and principles in beautiful institutions and charities. It was this faculty, to fasten on divine ideals, and then draw society up—this constructive and progressive faculty—this actual building faculty, that furnishes the practical crowning force in the Pilgrim inventory.

This is what the Pilgrims brought with them two hundred and fifty years ago—a democratic church; a democratic civil compact, the copy of it; a democratic theology; democratic tastes; and actual democratic beginnings on a basis of religious and civil liberty, together with a remarkable building faculty—all springing from religious motive and winged by "prophesyings."

But these ideas and principles are one thing; to put them into laws, usages, institutions, and to build up a State, a great people, around them and from them, is a very different thing. This was now the problem. They were the germs of a State, but they were weak, immature, undeveloped, unshapen; the real State lying far off, making many conflicts and crises necessary before it could be reached. As a great man is born in weakness and uncertainty, and must pass through conflict and crises to reach his true manhood and overtake his proper nature; so the civil system of the Pilgrims with its grand ideas and principles was born the moment they touched the shore, but weakly and uncertainly, and had many trying scenes to pass through to reach and assert its true nature.

Let us note some of these crises.

The first was when the Pilgrim ideas and principles encountered those of the Puritans in the Massachusetts Colony. The Puritans came fresh from the heaths of England. They were of the reforming, not reformed, party there, and represented various stages of reform. Some were Conformists, some Separatists; some had republican, and some aristocratic tastes. They had, in their New England home, the advantage over the Plymouth Colony, in harbor, soil, numbers, wealth, talent, education, worldly influence. There were those among them who were in sympathy with the Pilgrims, but the working majority were for some time far behind them. Besides refusing the franchise to all who were not church-members, they adopted the intolerant views of the time, and regarded religious offenses as civil crimes, and in some instances punished them accordingly. The Pilgrim Colony, on the contrary, had no extrinsic advantages to aid its ideas. It grew slowly, and in 1630, after ten years, "contained no more than three hundred souls" (Bancroft I, 321), while the Puritan Colony, founded 1629, increased much more rapidly, and in one year, 1635, "three thousand new settlers were added" to it. (Idem. p. 383.)

In the surging conflict of principles that ensued, the ideas advocated and embodied in the feebler Colony wavered for a time when brought in contact with those of the overshadowing colony having able and educated men and powerful influences to back them. This wavering is occasionally noticeable, as when the Plymouth colonists were persuaded by their neighbors to unite with them in not harboring the Quakers, in 1658. But the weaker party was in the end the stronger. The Pilgrim ideas were the ones working in the providen-

tial currents. The number of the Puritans who espoused them increased. Accordingly, the franchise was extended to others than church-members, in 1664, in the Massachusetts Colony. Thus the churches in the Massachusetts and New Haven Colonies, following the practice of the Pilgrims, drew out and detached from themselves, the State, and made it separate and independent. Religious persecution in fact and in law, ceased throughout New England before the close of the century. And when the year 1700 dawned, the Pilgrim principles and ideas were masters of the field. It is true, the simple original town-meeting, adopted in all the other colonies, was supplemented at Plymouth after eighteen years, in consequence of the growth of the population, by a representative system, which was called the General Court. But the democratic spirit was the same. The representative principle, however, had been previously introduced in the Massachusetts Colony, in which "a General Court, the first in America, was held at Boston," in Oct. 1630. (Bancroft I, 359.) It is true also, that, after the repeal of the charters of the Colonies, the Governors were appointed by the King, Sir Edward Andros, the first of them, being made Governor of all New England in 1686. This laid a hand of royal tyranny on the head of the civil system; but it did not paralyze its life at the heart, nor its activity in the limbs and extremities. The love of liberty, civil and religious, possibly was quickened, and made more watchful and jealous, more compact and vigorous, among the people on account of it, and it took refuge in the town-meetings and general courts, when it survived and fed itself and fought the King. The occasional royal tweak at the ear or locks of the young republican giant, just to remind him who claimed to be his master, only made him more determined and fired his courage.

Thus, in this first issue, the Pilgrim ideas and principles in the end conquered and made New England one. But they hereafter are commonly spoken of as Puritan ideas and principles. They prevailed, but took the name of the larger body; and after 1700 all New England was in spirit Pilgrim, but generally in name Puritan. Pilgrim and Puritan henceforth are one.

The next great crisis in the history of these ideas and principles, and in the progress of free institutions, was in connection with the Revolution and the formation of the American Union. It was a stuggle, long impending and inevitable, for the young giant to throw off the tyrannous hand on the head. But other conquests must first be made. The people in the other Colonies must be fired with the same or a kindred spirit. This was not altogether the work of the Puritans—as I will now call them; but it was the work of the ideas and principles, having now their fullest and hightest embodiment among them. No matter from what countries the other colonists had come or what original sympathies they had brought with them, these were the aggressive and molding principles, whether spread by migration or inoculation or borne mysteriously on the air. They pushed their way among the Dutch. "The large emigrations from Connecticut," remarks Bancroft, "engrafted on New Netherland the Puritan idea of popular freedom....Whole towns had been settled by New England men, who, having come to America to serve God with a pure conscience, and desiring to provide for the outward comforts and souls' welfare of their posterities, planted New England liberties in a Congregational way, with the consent, and under the jurisdiction of the Dutch. Their presence and their activity foretold a revolution." (II, 304.) These principles, also pushed their way southward, among the Scotch of New Jersey, the friends of Pennsylvania, the Catholics of Maryland, the Episcopalians of Virginia, the Huguenots of Carolina, and the Convicts of Georgia. All nationalities, creeds, and practices were penetrated by them. To say that unchurchly people, infidels, and worthless characters, were also swept along in the currents of popular civil sympathy, is only to say that a light borne through a dark region shines in advance of the person who carries it, and many others may exult in its beams. Hence, when the first gun was fired at Lexington, April 19, 1775, as Burke said in Parliament, "a fierce spirit of liberty" had grown up throughout the provinces. These, moreover, are the ideas and principles that were put in the Declaration of Independence; that fed the brain, and the heart, and the gristle of the country through the war; and that furnished the element of regulated freedom in the Constitution and the American Union, subsequently. They prevailed; but in this case also, as in the former, they lost the narrower name in the broader application, and henceforth were called American. American was subsequently, in reference to free institutions, synonymous with Puritan, as previously Puritan had been with Pilgrim. Thanks to a thousand influences—nameable and unnameable—the weak Pilgrim of 1620, in the civil principles he represented, had grown, in 1800, to be a great free nation, making the name American illustrious to mankind, and making American freedom and American institutions the goal of oppressed and sorrowing hearts among the civilized nations.

The next crisis arose in connection with the struggle with slavery. Everything in America, unfortunately, was not American. A hostile idea, which had lingered in our institutions, nestled in disguise under the folds of the Constitution; and this, contrary to expectation—contrary to the genius of our institutions—contrary to the spirit of the age, sprang into financial, social, and then political prominence. Meanwhile, among others the American idea went on its way, deepening its hold on the conscience, asserting its divine sanctions and rights, and educating the people for its heroic assertion and maintenance. A conflict of ideas, principles, economies, politics, civilizations, followed and raged for years. It was the Slave Barracoon against Plymouth Rock. The American idea was beginning to triumph, roundly, grandly, in argument, letters, science, art, civilization, prosperity, and above all in ballots, when the antagonistic idea became alarmed, rushed to cannon, and began a war of carnage. The cannon sided with the principles, and belched forth the American idea, and swept out of the land the opposite idea of caste, aristocracy, slavery. And when the song of triumph was sung, five million new voices, that had never sounded a note of freedom before, ringing out clearly above the sound of falling chains, joined in the song. The stain was washed out of the flag. Liberty now ran with tripping foot through the Constitution and the State Constitutions, as before she had in prophecy run through the Declaration of Independence; and America stood forth before the world, Americanized.

So far, our ship of State has really been the Mayflower.

But, to my mind, a more serious crisis is impending. We are already entering on the first stages of it. The American idea, while itself the outgrowth from a Christian and Protestant germ, proclaims toleration and civil and religious liberty, within the bounds of equal and just law, for all. This means, that we are willing to have any persons, with any faith or no faith, with any religious practices or no religious practices, come here and live under our American idea, having its shelter and freedom, and practicing their rites in their own way, as long as they respect the American idea, and do not seek to overthrow and revolutionize it. Now, here is the issue.

Many persons with foreign tastes have come into our civil building, built on Protestant Christian foundations, and furnished with furniture of corresponding type and origin, had its shelter and protection, increased in numbers and power; and now they begin to ask us to cast out the furniture and reconstruct the edifice according to their foreign tastes, and when we hesitate, set about the work themselves. They use the liberty and equality which they have under our system, to revolutionize the system itself. In the name of liberty they are casting out the original seed-principle of liberty. This is too much. This is not required by any principle of civil or religious liberty. It is asking us, really—as this is a government where majorities rule—to *submit to suicide*. They will do the act; they ask us to let it be done. We shall not submit. The American idea, which has survived and grown and prospered from the landing of the Pilgrims to the surrender of Lee, will summon innumerable friends to its defense when the exigency is understood.

True, there are alarming facts. New York City, like a fawn in the jaws of a boa-constrictor, is in the agony of being swallowed by the foreign influence. The most motley throng and heterogeneous faiths unite, in other places, in the effort to cast out from the civil system certain lingering elements of its Christian origin—unsectarian in themselves but Christian—as the Bible in the public schools. Pilate, the skeptic, and Herod, the representative of the bigots, are made friends for this. Demagogues make large bids to foreigners holding the balance of power. And thoughtless, sightless, good people run into the pitfall singing charity and equality; not thinking till too late, that there is no charity or equality in self-destruction. Above all, the Romanist has openly avowed his purpose to take possession of this Government and wield it in the interest of Romanism; and has predicted the time when he will do it; and he is now educating the consciences of his people for the struggle.

But there is another class of facts. Americans have not lost their discernment, nor their virtue, nor their love of liberty. They may be a little slow, from the blind momentum of their devotion to liberty, to meet and head in the evil tendency; but when their institutions are seen to be in danger, they will arise with irresistible power, and sweep the evil away, or say, No farther. And I have faith in them that they will see and resist, before it is too late, the absurd driftings of the overdone sentiment disguising itself in the name of civil and religious liberty. We are asked, in principle, to cast out of our civil system everything that is offensive to the conscience of any class of population who have become citizens, they being judges and making their own scruples, and to bring our institutions down to a level on which all agree. Absurd! for, who does not see that multitudes would violate their conscience more in coming down to that ghostly level, than the others do their's in living under our institutions as they are. These revolutionists do not think the American conscience is to be respected; only their own. But the great American people will not agree with them. But suppose this expulsive policy were adopted and carried out. Suppose the Vatican faith first ran through our civil system, through its principles and methods of administration, and through its institutions and customs, and expelled whatever it disliked, putting nothing in, the Pope simply removing all he objected to. Suppose the Synagogue faith took up what was left, and thrust out all that is displeasing to that; and then the Harem faith; and the French Encyclopedia fatih; and then the Seance faith; and then the Pagoda faith, and the Masque faith—each in turn taking up what was left of the vanquished phantom, and expelling what is inconsistent with its conscience. What would be left? Nothing with life or coherence or worth; nothing but a shadow; not virtue enough to endure a single session of Congress, not strength enough for a primary election, not unity enough for a police court. A free government, built far out on moral principles, as it is, compared with other governments, to be anything more than a shade, to be ensouled with moral life and power, must rest close on the moral life of the people; and to push it far away from their earnest moral convictions and sympathies, is to send it toward the shades.

Further, there is ground of hope from the *nature* of the American idea. Starting from the open Bible, having a divine root, it is, in its nature, an aggressive idea, not a yielding one. It pushes out from that starting-point—building States from above downward, meets reactionary ideas, and overcomes them. This has been its nature so far; and I do not believe it is about to change it. It is the soul of our institutions—to some a hidden soul—its existence now denied; just as some men deny the existence of the human soul, but it is there the same and is likely to remain. It has for two hundred and fifty years had reactionary ideas to contend with, and yet, though the friends of liberty have often trembled, it has in the end been victorious. It has an energy from above, a conquering power not wholly of man. It is a living idea still, and is not ready to vacate our civil system, and leave it soulless, or a prey to foreign and destructive ideas.

Again, there is a mighty aggressive Christian sentiment in our land that is in full sympathy with the American sentiment, sustaining it and strengthening it. This was never stronger, more active, or more assisted by providential helps, or having a more hopeful outlook toward the future, than now. The American Church is awake, in its different branches, and thoroughly in earnest to Christianize the whole population; and once Christianized, the people will Americanize themselves. There is hope, also, from a certain spirit of the age, which has accompanied us all along our history and is still on our side. The people elsewhere are yearning for civil and religious liberty; and whatever the form of their institutions, the substance of the desire is distilling down to them. An invisible presence of inspiration and cheer in the same direction surrounds us, forming the atmosphere of our thought and feeling; and I cannot doubt its continued subtle influence in restraining us from throwing away the blessing others so eagerly covet, though some have been coquetting with the temptation.

Moreover, our history reveals remarkable interpositions of God in favor of the American idea. No theistic mind fails to see in our history signal displays of his Almightiness in its behalf. So far, his interpositions have helped us toward a larger, more finished, and beautiful possession of the true nature of our institutions, at first lying dimly seen in their original germs—even a riper product of the Mayflower seed. I believe in him and trust him now in this last peril. He will not forsake us and throw away what he has himself so gloriously guided and aided. He may discipline us, may scourge us, as he has often done, to bring us more into accord with his plan. He may make us pay a great price to recover what we may heedlessly lose by a period of slackness or sleep. But he will not throw away this nation. He will not abandon it, and blot out its place and name in the coming glory of his kingdom. Those struggles and sacrifices, that protracted travail with which American Liberty has been born, costing the throes of two and a half centuries—God watching over the birth as the apple of his eye—he will not now forget all this, and abandon the object of his solicitude and help. No, no; if we are not more unfaithful than I believe we can be—if we hold fast to God and duty, as in the end I trust we shall, we shall be surrounded by supernatural aid as Elisha was, when "the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about," and he said with reference to them on the one side, and the enemy on the other: "Fear not; for they that be with us are more than they that be with them."

Let every good citizen, therefore, arouse himself and build out from the old American ideas, with the open Bible and Protestant Christianity back of them, and still inspiring and guiding them. If we build and prosper, it must be through the influence of forces issuing from scriptural prophesying. This has borne the colors under which the American idea has hitherto met every issue and triumphed, and made our nation great and noble and free.

My friends, we welcome in this common work the sister denominations that are one with us in fidelity and devotion to the American idea. But it is no abatement to our satisfaction as we gaze on the beautiful and grand result, the object now of the joy and support of the whole sisterhood of denominations, to remember that our own Congregational polity and faith have been from the beginning in the direct line of the growth of our institutions, shaping them, nourishing them, harmonizing with them—having toward them the intimacy and sacredness of the relation of mother to daughter. And it should not weaken any just attachment we have to Congregationalism, that it is a system that lies in the direct line of our best hopes, as patriots, for the future of our country, for the maintenance of free institutions, and the elevation of man. Let others be grateful for their church; they should be; and let us be exceedingly grateful that God has given us a church system, swung so far out on ideas and principles—swung so far out toward God, away from the props of human contrivance and combination, and in such vital union with free government. It is not only Christian, therefore, to give a Congregational Church to those who need it; it is patriotic also. It is planting a church far out toward the millennium, and far out toward the future glory of the Republic.

Two hundred and fifty years ago, the ideas and principles brought over in the Mayflower began to take civil form among the snows of Plymouth. They spead through New England, filling it up with churches, schools, little democracies, and then representative governments beginning and combining the democracies. They spread southward and westward, carrying the same spirit of liberty, and producing the same general effects. They have swept across the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and have come to us on the Pacific shore—having on the way, made a great nation—a nation of freemen, a nation having a name above any other on the earth. And now shall we not do what we can to hand the same ideas and principles, having the guarantees of the past and the stamp of heaven on them, over to others? Increase Mather closes a plea for the preservation of the pure principles and practices of Congregationalism in New England, with these words: "So will New England remain New England." In like manner I say in reference to this subject: *So will America remain America.*

Ministerial and Church Directory.

Location.	Name.	Pastor.	Supt. Sab. School.
CALIFORNIA.	*Congregational.*		
Alameda	Without Charge	Rev. W. A. Tenney	
Anaheim		Rev. Josiah Bates	
Angels Camp	Congregational	Rev. R. Graves	
Antioch	First Congregational	Rev. A. H. Johnson, Acting	Deacon H. W. Brewer
Benicia	First Congregational	Rev. C. H. Pope	
Cache Creek	First Congregational		
Chico	First Congregational	Rev. J. M. Woodman, Acting	
Clayton	First Congregational	Rev. M. Harker, Acting	
Cloverdale	First Congregational	Rev. E. Janes, Acting	
Coloma	First Congregational		
Copperopolis	First Congregational		
Dixon	First Congregational		
Dutch Flat	First Congregational		
Eden Plain	First Congregational	Rev. A. H. Johnson	
El Dorado	First Congregational		
Eureka	First Congregational	Rev. J. T. Wills	
Folsom	First Congregational		
Grass Valley	First Congregational	Rev. T. G. Thurston, Acting	
Haywards	Eden Congregational	Rev. B. N. Seymour	
Hydesville	Congregational	Rev. L. W. Winslow, Acting	
Lincoln	First Congregational		
Lockeford	First Congregational	Rev. W. D. Bishop	
Los Angeles	First Congregational	Rev. I. W. Atherton, Acting	
Mokelumne Hill	First Congregational	Rev. R. Graves	
Murphy s	First Congregational		
National City	First Congregational		
Nevada City, cor Church and Main sts.	First Congregational		
Nortonville	First Congregational	Rev. J. Price	
Oakland, Broadway bet 10th and 11th	First Congregational	Rev. George Mooar, D.D.	Dr. R. E. Cole
Oakland, at the Point	Second Congregational	Rev D. B. Gray	Henry A. Palmer
Oakland, Broadway	Mission	Rev. J. Kimball, Acting	William Jordan
Oakland	Prof. University California	Rev. M. Kellogg	
Oakland	Editor of Pacific	Rev. S. V. Blakeslee	
Oakland	Without charge	Rev. J. E. Benton	
Oroville	First Congregational	Rev. G. P. Buchanan, Acting	
Petaluma, cor Fifth and B streets	First Congregational	Rev. C. J. Hutchins	
Pescadero	First Congregational	Rev. G. R. Ellis, Acting	
Poland	First Congregational	Rev. Mr. Bishop	
Redwood	First Congregational	H. E. Jewett	
Rio Vista	Congregational	Rev. J. J. Powell	S. C. Brown
Rocklin	Congregational		
Sacramento, Sixth street, bet I and J	First Church of Christ	Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D.D	
San Andreas	First Congregational	Rev. R. Graves	
San Bernardino	First Congregational	Rev. J. Bates	
San Buenaventura	Congregational	Rev. W. C. Merritt	
San Francisco, cor Cal'a and Dupont	First Congregational	Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D	L. B. Benchley
San Francisco, Taylor near Geary	Second Congregational	Rev. E. G. Beckwith, Acting	E. D. Sawyer
San Francisco, cor Fifteenth & Mission	Third Congregational	Rev. W. C. Pond	William Johnston
San Francisco, bet Stockton & Powell	Green St. Congregational	Rev. E. Corwin	H. H. Lawrence
San Fran., nor. side Bryant bet 3d & 4th	South Park Congregatn'l		G. F. G. Morgan
San Francisco, cor Sac'to and Drumm	Mariners', (undenomin'l)	Rev. J. Rowell	F. W. Gill
San Francisco	Supt. of A. H. M. Society	Rev. J. H. Warren	
San Francisco	City Missionary	Rev. J. P. Moore	
San Francisco	Editor of Bulletin	Rev. W. C. Bartlett	
San Francisco	Prof. Theolog'l Seminary	Rev. J. A. Benton	
San Juan	First Congregational	Rev. W. L. Jones, Acting	
San Mateo	First Congregational	Rev. T. H. Rouse	
Santa Barbara	First Congregational	Rev. E. M. Betts	
Santa Barbara	Editor	Rev. J. A. Johnson	
Santa Cruz	First Congregational	Rev. W. Frear	
Satacoy	First Congregational	Rev. S. Bristol, in charge	
South Vallejo	First Congregational	Rev A. M. Goodnough, Acting	
Soquel	First Congregational	Rev. J. H. Strong	
Stockton, Miners' Avenue	First Congregational	Rev. J. C. Holbrook, D.D	
Wheatland	First Congregational		
Woodbridge	First Congregatioual		
Woodland	First Congregational	Rev. S. Rosboro	
OREGON.			
Albany	First Congregational	Rev. W. R. Butcher	
Astoria	First Congregational	Rev. J. W. Clark	
Dalles	First Congregational	Rev. T. Condon, Acting	
Dalles	Teacher	Rev. J. W. Miller, Acting	
Eugene	Without charge	Rev. J. H. D. Henderson	
Forest Grove	First Congregational	Rev. S. H. Marsh, D. D., Acting	
Forest Grove	Pres't Pacific University	Rev. S. H. Marsh, D. D.	
Forest Grove	Prof. Pacific University	Rev. H. Lyman	
Forest Grove	Without charge	Rev. E. Walker, Acting	
Hillsboro'	First Congregational		
Oregon City	First Congregational	Rev. E. Gerry, Acting	
Portland	First Congregational	Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D.D	
Salem	First Congregational	Rev. P. S. Knight	
Salem	Without charge	Rev. O. Dickinson	
Salem	Without charge	Rev. J. F. Damon	
WASHINGTON TER.			
Olympia	Missionary	Rev. C. A. Huntington	
Seattle	First Congregational	Rev. J. F. Damon, Acting	
Walla Walla	First Congregational	Rev. P. B. Chamberlain, Acting	
Walla Walla	Missionary and Teacher	Rev. C. Eells	
CALIFORNIA.	*Presbyterian.*		
Alameda	First Presbyterian	Rev. C. F. Dewing, Acting	
Alvarado	First Presbyterian		
Amador	First Presbyterian		
Arcata	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. S. Todd, Acting	
Benicia	First Presbyterian		
Bloomfield	Big Valley Presbyterian	Rev. L. Thompson, Acting	
Bodega	Shiloh Presbyterian	Rev. R. McCulloch	
Brooklyn	First Presbyterian	Rev. O. Hemstreet, Acting	
Centerville	Without Charge	Rev. W. F. B. Lynch	
Centerville	Presb. Home Missionary	Rev. W. W. Brier	
Chico	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. Fairbairn, Acting	
Columbia	First Presbyterian		
Gilroy	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. H. McLaughlin, Acting	
Healdsburg	First Presbyterian		
Ione	First Presbyterian		
Jackson	First Presbyterian		
Marysville	First Presbyterian	Rev. W. McKaig, D.D	
Mendocino	First Presbyterian	Rev. S. P. Whiting, Acting	
Napa	Without charge		
Napa	First Presbyterian	Rev. R. Wylie	
Napa		Rev. J. Wylie	
Oakland, Broadway, bet. 12th and 13th.	First Presbyterian	Rev. Dr. Poor, Pastor	
Oakland	College of California	Rev. S. H. Willey	
Oakland	Teacher	Rev. D. McClure	
Oakland	Without charge	Rev. J. Sessions, D.D	
Oakland	Pres't Fem. Col. of Pacific	Rev. E. B. Walsworth, D.D	
Placerville	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. M. Newell	
Red Bluff	First Presbyterian		
Rio Vista	Without charge	Rev. B. J. Lowe	
Sacramento, cor. Sixth and L streets	Westminster Presbyterian	Rev. F. L. Nash	
San Diego	Presbyterian		
San Buenaventura	Presbyterian	Rev. T. E. Taylor, Acting	
San Francisco, Mission St. bet. 3d & 4th.	Howard Presbyterian	Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D.D	S. I. C. Swezy
San Francisco, Fell St., near Octavia.	Westminster Presbyterian		Charles Geddes
San Francisco, cor. Folsom & Seventh.	Emanuel Presbyterian	Rev. J. Pierpont, Acting	
San Francisco, Potrero.	Olivet Presbyterian	Rev. John Brown, Acting	
San Francisco	Editor Occident	Rev. Dr. S. Woodbridge	
San Francisco, Stockton street	First Presbyterian	Rev. T. M. Cunningham, D.D	Geo. Mearns
San Francisco, NW cor Powell & Geary.	Calvary Presbyterian	Rev. J. Hemphill	James B. Roberts
San Francisco, Tyler Street, nr Taylor.	Central Presbyterian		James D. Thornton
San Francisco, Post St., above Mason	St. John's Presbyterian	Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D	Stephen Franklin
San Francisco, Westminster	Hayes Valley (City)	Rev. Mr. Park, Acting	
San Francisco, cor Larkin and Pacific	Larkin St. Presbyterian		
San Francisco, bet. 21st and 22d Sts.	Howard Street Church	Rev. S. Woodbridge, D.D	
San Francisco	United Presbyterian	Rev. M. M. Gibson	J. Kirkpatrick
San Francisco	Chinese Missionary	Rev. A. W. Loomis	
San Francisco	Agent Am. Bible Society	Rev. F. Buel	
San Francisco	Principal City College	Rev. P. V. Veeder	
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San Francisco		Rev. Albert Williams	
San Francisco		Rev. W. H. Cain	
San Francisco	Teacher	Rev. J. Phelps, D.D	
San Francisco	Agent Pres. Board of Ed.	Rev. S. T. Wells	
San Francisco	Prin. Univ'y Mound Coll.	Rev. Geo. Burrows, D.D	
San Francisco	Ag't Amer. Tract Society.	Rev. Frederick E. Shearer	
Santa Clara	First Presbyterian	Rev. L. P. Webber, Acting	
San Jose	First Presbyterian	Rev. W. Alexander, Acting	
San Leandro	First Presbyterian		
Sonora	First Presbyterian		
Santa Barbara	First Presbyterian	Rev. H. H. Dobbins, Acting	
Santa Rosa	First Presbyterian	Rev. T. Frazer, Acting	
Silveyville	Westminster Presbyterian	Rev. B. B. Bonham	
Smartsville	First Presbyterian		
Stockton	First Presbyterian	Rev. B. E. S. Ely, Acting	
Tomales	First Presbyterian	Rev. Mr. Hammond	
Two Rocks	First Presbyterian	Rev. Mr. Hammond	
Vallejo	First Presbyterian	Rev. N. B. Klink, Acting	
Visalia	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. Edwards, Acting	
Walnut Creek	Preaching Station	Rev. H. R. Avery, in charge	
Watsonville	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. J. Compton, Acting	
Yreka	Without charge		
NEVADA.			
Austin	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. H. Sloat	
Carson	First Presbyterian	Rev. I. N. Hurd, Acting	
Carson	State Geologist	Rev. A. F. White	
Virginia	First Presbyterian		
OREGON.			
Albany	First Presbyterian	Rev. E. R. Geary, Acting	
Ashland	Preaching Station		
Brownsville		Rev. R. Robe, Acting	
Brownsville	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. S. Reasoner	
Calapooia	First Presbyterian	Rev. E. R. Geary, Acting	
Clatsop	First Presbyterian	Rev. L. Thompson, Acting	
Diamond Hills	First Presbyterian	Rev. R. Robe, Acting	
Eugene City	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. A. Hanna, in charge	
Jacksonville	First Presbyterian	Rev. M. A. Williams, Acting	
Portland	First Presbyterian	Rev. E. R. Geary, Acting	
WASHINGTON TER.			
Olympia	First Presbyterian		
Seattle	Preaching Station	Rev. M. Whitworth, in charge	
Steilacoom	First Presbyterian	Rev. Geo. W. Sloan	

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Literary Notices.

More New Books for Youth.—In our incidental allusions last week to the numerous book-publishers with whom Mr. Hoyt has to compete, we made no mention of the firm of Lee & Shepard, the enterprising publishers of the Oliver Optic Series. We count forty-eight different volumes which belong to that series and which come from this house. The Rev. Elijah Kellogg, who, by the way, is one of the safest and best of the writers for children, has found, through Lee & Shepard, his introduction to the public. The following new books have just been issued, in attractive style by this same Boston firm. The first three belong to what is termed the "Proverb Series," the fourth to the "Helping-Hand Series," the fifth to "Charley Roberts Series," the sixth to the "Rosa Abbott Stories." The titles run thus:

One Good Turn Deserves Another. By Kate J. Neely. 16mo, 173 pp.

A Wrong Confessed is Half Redressed. By Mrs. Bradley. 16mo, 252 pp.

Actions Speak Louder Than Words. By Kate J. Neely. 16mo, 238 pp.

The Little Maid of Oxbow. By May Mannering. 16mo, 207 pp.

Charley and Eva Roberts' Home in the West. 16mo, 285 pp.

The Pinks and Blues of the Orphan Asylum. By Rosa Abbott. 16mo, 214 pp.

A competent critic, who has read these volumes, pronounces them "safe and sound and interesting, well adapted to convey useful lessons, and fortunately free from exceptionable scenes and language."

These books are for sale in this city by A. Roman & Co.

The Sermons of Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, from verbatim reports, by T. J. Ellinwood. Plymouth Pulpit, Third Series. Sept., 1869–March, 1870. New York: J. B. Ford & Co. 1870. 8vo, 432 pp.

These publishers present their and the country's favorite preacher in a very comely manner. But is it not an almost fearful thing to be reported and put in print every Sunday morning, or, if the Sunday mornings are not sufficient to fill the demand for weekly copy, to be taken down remorselessly on Sabbath evenings also; add to all this the prayer before sermon, and the prayer after it also! We were about to ask, Why not the Invocation, also? But they are here, too. To have this process go on year after year, each week, can a man stand it? It must be confessed that Mr. Beecher does endure this test exceedingly well. We have lately seen that some gentleman has undertaken to supply these weekly discourses to the alms-houses and prisons of the great State of New York. Whenever our Congregational people of California shall generally adopt Mr. Blakeslee's excellent recommendation, to gather on Sabbath days in one place for service, whether they have a settled preacher or not, such weekly issues as these, such a semi-annual volume as this, will be of substantial usefulness. In his slight preface, Mr. Beecher tells us that "in the present volume, sermons expounding the Divine Nature and unfolding the higher forms of Christian experience predominate."

Our Seven Churches. Thomas K. Beecher, Elmira, N. Y. New York: J. B. Ford & Co. 1870. 16mo, 167 pp., cloth.

These discourses, intended to set forth the excellences of the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Independent (*i. e.* Baptist and Congregational), and Liberal Christian churches, have already had a wide currency, and more than their deserved notoriety, in the newspapers. The plan of such a series of discourses is in some respects as useful as it is novel; but we think that the treatment the themes receive here is crude and unsatisfactory. It must be conceded to be frank, fresh, and readable. As people like to read what others think of them, especially when others think laudatorily of them, this book is likely to be widely called for.

Christian Heart-Songs. A Collection of Choruses, Quartettes, and Set Pieces; together with a selection of Anthems, Motets, and Tunes of all Meters. By John Zundel, author of "Harmony and Modulation, "Voluntaries for the Organ," etc. 8vo. 160 pages. Boards, $1.00; Cloth, $1.25. J. B. Ford & Co., Publishers, New York.

Mr. Zundel is organist at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn (Rev. H. W. Beecher's). His special gift is the conducting of Congregational Singing, in which he has had great experience, and his composition of church tunes suited to the worship of congregations is singularly successful. His quartettes and more peculiar pieces are characterized by a naturalness and easy flow of melody, a richness and breadth of harmony, and a delicacy of sentiment, which give them a high rank among the *good music* of that class. The book is of convenient size and shape, cleanly and brightly printed on fine paper, and in every way well adapted to aid, efficiently and pleasantly, in home or choral worship.

All the above volumes are from A. Roman & Co.

New Music.—The publishing house of O. Ditson & Co., Boston, have recently issued the following pieces: "Down by the Sea-side," by Edwin Christie;" "The Free, the German Rhine," by Schuman; "Slumber Song," by C. Burgel.

The *Rescue* comes this last week from Sacramento in a new, eight-page dress, and makes an improved appearance. It is on the right side of all questions pertaining to good citizenship, and we are glad to see it hold on its way.

—In a report of a Swedenborgian meeting in Brooklyn, N. Y., we find the following method of influencing the public mind: A man had been employed (whose salary had been paid by one member of the church) to go about and call on the ministers, and offer them New Church books to read. Of the two hundred and seventy-five ministers in Brooklyn, but three or four had declined the offer. The greater part of them expressed a desire to know something about the New Church, from a trustworthy source. On the second visit, some two months afterward, many of the ministers desired to retain the books a little longer; many others exchanged their books; several seemed to be reading with considerable interest and satisfaction, and there were but a very few who returned the books with no desire to continue the investigation.

Periodicals.—We have not space this week more than to notice the receipt of *Old and New*, and to say that it has an article of special interest at this time from Edward Laboulaye on the French army; a somewhat striking poem by Julia Ward Howe, of unequal merit however; Mrs. Stowe's Pink and White Tyranny continued, not to speak of several other articles. In the "Examiner" department, a letter by Strauss to Renan on German matters, will attract attention. In the publisher's section a novelty is attempted in the way of illustrated advertising pages, which we should think was a successful beginning..... *Appleton's Journal* has the commencement of some very beautiful illustrations of scenery in Florida. *Harper's Weekly* also, and *Bazar*, are beautiful. These three are from W. E. Loomis, of this city.

Educational Notes.

Minutiæ.—There are four students in the present senior class at Dartmouth from the Pacific coast, one Oregonian and three Californians....Gen. G. W. Custis Lee succeeds his father at the institution now known as Washington-Lee College....Of three hundred and forty-four applying for admission to Cornell sixty failed.

A Temperance Offer to the I. O. O. F.—Alzora was a competitor for the location of the Odd Fellows' Home and College, and in the offer the Committee conclude by assuring them that "If deemed desirable, the land-owners in the vicinity would enter into an agreement that no liquors should be sold on any lands adjoining or within reach of the proposed building site." Now the whisky-selling portion of the Brotherhood should make a note of this when another decision as to the respectability of their calling shall arise. Here is a whole community of people of ordinary intelligence willing to stipulate as an element of eligibility of location for the Home and College of the Order, that no whisky-selling Odd Fellow shall settle within retailing distance of the Home.—*Rescue.*

Commendable Liberality.—Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, who some time since gave $30,000 to Dartmouth College, evidently means to continue in the good work of giving of his abundance. He has just made an offer to the town of Braintree, which has been accepted, to this effect: If the town will build a fire-proof building costing $20,000 to $30,000, to be occupied as a Free Public Library, and will pay $10,000 toward it, he will pay the balance, and will also give $10,000 for its support.

Religion and Education in Germany.—At a great Educational Congress, recently held in Vienna, and attended by about five thousand educators from all parts of Germany, it was agreed that the principles of religion, but not the dogmas of any particular sect, should be taught in the national schools. They also agreed that the education of girls should be compulsory to the age of sixteen, and that they should be trained for various trades and professions.

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"In the *Overland Monthly* for June we find a rich supply of literary food. The variety is something extraordinary."—Spare Hour, S. F.

"The June number of this magazine is a first-rate one, fitly closing the fourth volume and the second year of its existence. This year the *Overland* has more than fulfilled all that the most ardent of its friends could have wished for it. There has been no diminution of vigor, no letting down of the high standard which it assumed from the first, and under its present able editorial management, its early promise is likely to be more than realized in its maturer years."—Alta.

"Published at San Francisco, and heading the literature of the Pacific slope, the *Overland* is one of the best, ablest, and most readable monthlies published. Every article and contribution in its pages is interesting and entertaining."—Telegraph, Dixon, Ill.

"The Overland Monthly for May.—This admirable publication comes from its distant home a few days too late to have a place in our monthly review of the leading magazines. Perhaps it is because we thus have more time for perusing it, that it has become our favorite among the monthlies. But it certainly seems to answer the wants of the reading and studious people all through the vast interior of the continent better than any other magazine. If our readers want to see the freshness and early vigor of American life, the source whence a noble American literature is to be derived—a literature born of primeval life, with just a suspicion of some remembered idea of the conventional notions of a higher civilization—if, in fine, they want a literature distinguished as especially and definitely American, let them read the *Overland Monthly.*"—Sentinel, Milwaukie.

"The best magazine for May that has come to our table is the *Overland*. It has no continued stories, which to bored readers of the Eastern magazines, three-quarters of whose pages are filled with bits and mouthfuls of things that have no relation either way, is a relief, and all its contents are fresh, racy, and entertaining."—Evening Post, Hartford, Conn

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"The *Overland Monthly* for May opens with an admirable biographical sketch of Rufus A. Lockwood, a California lawyer of remarkable talents and strange eccentricities. There are, besides, some capital sketches of travel and short stories, in which this magazine seems easily to surpass its Eastern rivals. The other magazines, too, hardly offer anything of the kind so good as Bret Harte's book-notices, which are excellent specimens of judicious criticisms, expressed in a terse and vivacious language."—Spy, Worcester.

"The *Overland Monthly* is the noblest monument of the literature of the Pacific coast. It has the peculiarities of its section, but yet nothing crude or badly formed about it. We have come to recognize the thought and temperament of that part of our country, in literature as well as elsewhere, as fresh and novel, and the *Overland Monthly* gives us the best of the brain products of its region."—Boston Post.

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"The *Overland Monthly* for May is received. Like its predecessors, it preserves that distinctive character which is its greatest charm. The *Princetonian*—no mean judge—considers that this magazine is a proof that 'the great city of the Pacific coast is rising to rivalry in letters with her older Atlantic sisters;' and that 'the array of articles is not to be estimated as good or bad, *considering;*' but 'as excellent upon the uncompromising scale of merit.'"—Occident.

"This excellent magazine, which already ranks among the best periodicals in the country, comes to us with a choice table of contents for May. We commend the *Overland Monthly* to all admirers of choice literature. California should take especial pride in maintaining such a creditable work."—Bee, Sacramento.

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"The *Overland Monthly*, which we have received by this mail, is an excellent number of that periodical, full of interesting and instructive matter. The subjects of the several articles are well chosen, and the articles themselves are well written, so much so that the number would bear favorable comparison with the best English journals of the same class."—The Advocate, Melbourne, Jan. 29, 1870.

"As we have already said, this is one of the ablest magazines published in this country."—Enquirer, Richmond.

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Communications intended for publication in THE PACIFIC should be addressed to "*Editors of The Pacific.*"

Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper, to John H. Carmany & Co., Publishers, No. 409 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

THE Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions invited Dr. Jessup, of the Syrian Mission, to become one of the Secretaries. He having declined, the Board offered the position to Rev. Arthur Mitchell of Chicago. He has also declined; intimating that he would prefer the work of a missionary to the duties of a Secretary.

THE National Conference of Unitarian Churches voted to give $5,000 to the *Old and New* (magazine), which may help it for a time, but which identifies it with a denomination, and will go far to make it something less than a leading literary magazine. It was also advised that a church costing $100,000 be erected at Washington, D. C. It was reported that $60,000 had been raised for a Theological Seminary at Chicago.

Jubilee Items.—At the dedication of the new church at Menomonie, Wis., $2,074 was raised to cancel debt.... But at a similar occasian with the 2d Church, Oberlin, $7,000 was raised. That edifice cost $26,000, and seats 1,150....The pledge of $16,000, made at Minnesota Conference for Northfield College, is a notable offering for Memorial Year....In Fitchburg, Mass., Rollstone Church has reduced its debt.... Pepperell has paid $3,000....At Oberlin, O., a friend offers $5,000 toward a Theological Hall.

We hope that a goodly number of our churches on this coast will send contributions to the Congregational House. The time for simultaneous collections on next Sunday. Mr. Langworthy writes us that responses are earnestly solicited, even if they must be small, because showing a community of interest in one great Jubilee object.

Congregational Items.—New church-edifice costing $40,000, recently dedicated at Melrose, Mass....The Minnesota Conference was so jealous of encroachment on the liberty of the churches that it voted, by one majority, against the National Conference...... The churches of that State receive $12,600 from the A. H. M., and contribute $600—which last figure is about one-third of that reported from California....The New Jersey Conference—a new one—has now 27 churches, including those in Pennsylvania, Washington, Virginia, etc., and 2,800 members—400 more than last year.....Missouri has passed us in the number of churches—61—but has not reached us in any other statistical particulars......A Welch Church was organized lately at Cleveland, O......$16,000 was pledged for Northfield College, Minn., at the late meeting of the State Conference..... Gen. William Williams, of Norwich, is dead.....President Hopkins said at Charlestown, Mass., that "a Congregational Church may use a liturgy without an actual step toward Episcopacy, and may elect ruling elders without going an inch toward Presbyterianism."

Pilgrim Memorial Celebration.

The proposed Memorial Celebration at Plymouth or Boston on the 21st of December next, by the Congregationalists of this country, will be an occasion of deep interest, and be long remembered. Dr. Storr's address will be a treat, and the other services such as we should all like to enjoy. But unfortunately it will not be practicable for the dwellers on the Pacific Coast to be present.

It has occurred to me, however, that the next best thing would be to *have a celebration of our own.* Why should not the ministers and churches of California, and perhaps Oregon, have a gathering in San Francisco simultaneously with that at the East, with appropriate exercises? We could have one leading address, with others, including perhaps some of those which were delivered at the meeting of the General Association at Sacramento.

I would suggest that the matter come up at the next meeting of the Congregational Club, and if the plan is approved, that the First Church in San Francisco, or all the churches in the city, send out a general invitation for such a gathering, to be as general as possible. JOHN C. HOLBROOK.

STOCKTON, Nov. 14.

NEVER attempt to teach what you do not understand yourself.

Willing and Doing.

Nothing so effectually destroys our self-conceit as a review of what we have done, in connection with what we purpose to do. It is easy to give a dreamy shape to magnificent plans—and the contemplation of their greatness invests us with pride. No general ever planned better—and did any vanquished leader ever make more retreats? Our plans are like old forest trees, so girdled that no vitality creeps up into them, and they stand in withered and bold relief against the retreating horizon. Something is gained, if as from the dying tree, life shall spring out of this decay and death. We must come down from our views of greatness so soon as we think of the past. Paul's confession is good for us: "For the good that I would, I do not." It is easy to plan—I would do good; it accords with my convictions of duty; my whole soul protests against a useless life. Nothing in the past satisfies us. Nothing in the future will, unless we improve upon the past. This is a part of universal experience. Theoretical goodness is easy; all persons not wholly corrupted, have plans of doing good. But how to reduce them to practical tests is often the unlearned lesson of life. The man who goes to the gymnasium for the first time, is amazed at the exhibition of muscular power. He can do nothing of the kind. What patience, what toil bridges over the gap between the theory and their practical development of strength! These men have gained a little every day over an inert physical life, and now they run and vault and wrestle like a race of giants. A new law has been given to them—activity, physical progress. It is easier to keep on now with this vigorous life than to fall back into the bondage of inertia. The law of life is activity. It is not toil but pleasure.

And so with respect to all that pertains to the moral life of men. There is a fearful inertia to be overcome. Men do not ordinarily go from indolence at one bound over to a life of sacrifice and activity. Not even when grace is in the heart. The law of self is still there, warring against the law of sacrifice, and they feel daily the force of Paul's experience: "The good that I would, I do not." "Know ye not," says the same apostle, "to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey?" We are the servants of habit, because we obey habit; and these habits constitute the code of unwritten laws, which secretly weave themselves into the whole being. The habit of becoming perfectly useless to society—to the world may be the dominant law of life. The man has lived and filled only the place which an animal might have filled; he breathed, he died. He was the slave of self, and never was emancipated—never was translated into a realm of sacrifice and liberty and joy. When appetite becomes habit, then the man bows down to all the behests of that habit, because he is its servant. The Romans chained prisoners to dead bodies. Paul, contemplating habits—inclinations which warred against the life of the soul, cries out: "O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" Who shall make me master instead of slave? Now the condition of success for most men is that they shall acquire certain habits of control—of self-negation—making all inclinations bend to a ruling law. They who strive for the mastery are temperate in all things. The first mastery is over self. So in doing good. The natural inclination not to do it has become a law. You cannot break that law until you have awakened some motive in the soul—until some divine message has been heard and heeded. "Ye are not your own, ye are bought with a price."

Good News from New York.

Friends of the Congregational way have been not a little disappointed with the want of success of their churches in New York city. Dr. Cheever, from being a success, was at last a sad failure. Several other movements, of a smaller character, have had their brief life in the newspapers and then vanished. All we could point to was the Broadway Church, and that was a goodly sight. But why do churches multiply in Brooklyn and not on Manhattan Island? Who could answer?

A few years ago we were encouraged by the formation, under Lyman Abbott, of the New England Church. Mr. Abbott writes good books and makes good editorial work in connection with the Harpers' periodicals. But the church under his care certainly did not vault into a metropolitan position.

But, suddenly, things look hopeful again. From a variety of sources we learn very cheering news. A correspondent of the Baptist paper in Boston, the *Watchman*, says that "a little time since a few wealthy liberal men identified themselves with the interest, resolving to make it a success. A proposition was made to Rev. Merrill Richardson, of Worcester, Mass., to settle with them, and after a determined effort they secured him. He preached his first sermon last Sabbath, and if his first effort may be taken as a specimen of the man, the Institute will not long hold his congregation. He may be a pronounced success on Murray Hill. In appearance he resembles a New England farmer just from the field; negligent in dress, his massive head covered with a heavy crop of hair, with no sign of pomatum or the barber's artistic work upon it. But he has not completed his exordium before you feel the magnetic power of the man. His written sermon is before him, but he pays little or no attention to it, walks the platform and talks to the people. He has that rare power of eloquence the great actor David Garrick recommended to the Bishop of London." What was said, in this correspondence, respecting the straitness of Rutger's Institute, has proven true. The congregation has removed to the house recently vacated by St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, corner 47th street and Madison avenue. The somewhat sensational "Burleigh" says of the pastor: "Mr. Richardson is apparently about 55 years of age. He looks like a dressed-up New England farmer, and appears solemn as a tombstone. There is an earnestness and vim about him that is quite taking, and his sermons are full of hard hits that are effective."

If this success continue, we shall count it one among the chief gifts of Memorial year.

Come to the Front.

With reference to the proposition of the New York brethren to establish a new Theological Seminary, we are inclined to have a word to say. Our proposition would be for the Hartford Seminary to move at once to Brooklyn, or, if it seem best, to Ithaca. It has already moved a few miles, from East Windsor, where it was formerly located, and where, if we mistake not, its old buildings now stand, unused. If it can move a few miles, why may it not move a hundred or three hundred? If it should lose funds, it were much better to pay all doubtful sums back to the heirs-at-law and move with the rest to some locality where it would serve the intent of its founders, and act a noble and enduring part in the present and future work of the churches. Every discerning mind—at least outside of East Windsor and its immediate neighborhood—knows that two institutions for ministerial training are not needed in Connecticut. New Haven is only an hour distant, and the Seminary there is ample to supply that State. Andover is not far away, and many of Connecticut's sons have been and will be attracted thither. The old theological questions have given place to others, so that no necessity exists for two Seminaries on that account. So our first proposition is, cross the border and take New York.

But we have another proposition, which is bolder and which strikes us better still. We like it because it is bold. There is something of the old Napoleonic grandeur of campaign about it. It is this. Let the New Yorkers have their Seminary. Let Henry Ward Beecher be its President, if they think he is the man. Let his Elmira brother be Lecturer on the "Seven Churches." Let the wealthy men there be generous. But meanwhile let Hartford pack up its Library, gather its funds together, put its Professors on board the overland train, and transfer itself bodily to this coast. Here it will have a clear field. Here Judah will not vex Ephraim. Here it will renew its youth. A warm welcome will greet it when it steps out of the cars. It will get on its way such a sight of our country as will do it good. The moment it catches a glimpse of "this great wide sea," the missionary spirit will revive. And the transfer would seem such a bold, vigorous, comprehensive, stirring movement that new life would be infused into the whole work of the churches, east and west.

It has been decided by some of the Foreign Missionary Boards to call more pastors, the most successful and strongest, away from their comfortable fields, that they may place them at the front in the heathen lands. Just as England used to send her bravest and greatest generals to conduct her military affairs in India. Let us be more wise even than the children of this world. We have had the hardihood in San Francisco to claim and to make good the claim for some of the most eloquent pastors in the American pulpit. We have said: There are Eastern cities, in which your audiences may be larger. But here the dangers are greater and the defenders of the faith are fewer, and it is harder to get and keep the ear of the people. Here, also, the foundations of half the coming world of civilization are being laid. If we have made, if we can rightfully make, such a claim on men, it is time we made it; we can rightfully make it, on the institutions planted by the Fathers for the training of the ministry. We may say with all boldness and in the name of the Master, to the schools of the prophets, to the colleges, which are not filling the place needed in the "Lord's business" there, Come to the front!

Therefore, we do now and herewith call one of the New England Seminaries to the Pacific Coast. We shall not give the consent of this portion of the fellowship of the Congregational churches to the establishment of the Theological School in New York unless some such new distribution of these great forces is made.

Protestantism a Failure.

The New York Observer gives the following accounts of Rev. Dr. Ewer's ritualistic enterprise in that city:

"Christ Church, in Fifth avenue, the Rev. Dr. Ewer's, has been purchased by the vestry of St. Bartholomew's Church, for $200,000."

This "Christ Church," some months ago, sold their Rectory, and have now disposed of their house of worship. The avails of the sales will probably enable them to pay their debts, and perhaps to build modestly somewhere else. But the "church" has *failed*.

It is the church of which Dr. Ewer is the rector, who made himself very notorious, not long ago, by preaching a series of sermons under the title "Protestantism a Failure." He argued at great length, and through successive Sunday evenings, that Protestantism had run out, was no longer a power to save society, and the only hope was in the "Catholic" Church. His sermons grieved many of his congregation, divided the church, and when he went to Europe, a few months since, there was a quarrel going on in the congregation that threatened a schism. Probably the sale of the house is the end of the controversy.

In the meantime, some other things have failed besides Dr. Ewer's church. If we are correctly informed, the "Catholic" Church has had something of a disaster. Its Council has failed, gone to pieces, and the pieces have gone home.

The Pope has failed in business, and all his temporal property, all his real estate, has passed into the hands of one Victor Emanuel, a man whom this same Pope turned out of the Church a few years ago. Popery has failed in Austria, Spain and France itself has failed, so that on the whole the failure may be said to be general, if not universal. Finally, Dr. Ewer's church has failed! We have seen no signs of failure in Protestantism. It is in good condition and spirits, and is making fair progress in the earth. Dr. Ewer has proved to be a poor prophet, and those who have the management of the church finances will probably have a realizing sense of the failure of something besides Protestantism.

The Outlook.

It must be acknowledged that there is little to encourage, in the present condition of the churches of California. Losing faith in the unchangeable and invincible Head of the Church, looking only at things that are seen, we should lose heart altogether. How seldom are we cheered with news of souls won to Christ! When did we have the privilege of reporting a revival? The prayer for revivals is offered with ominous infrequency, and when offered, has seldom the unction of wrestling and prevailing supplication. There are excellent prayer-meetings held in connection with all our churches, but they are not held often enough or attended largely enough, to minister much encouragement. So far from that, the Sabbath is desecrated, and public worship on the Sabbath is more and more neglected, by men who once were as steady and consistent in these respects, as the sun in his course. It is strange how hard our best and heartiest Christians seem to find it to speak to men personally and directly respecting the claims of Christ and of their own souls. Meanwhile, instead of being thus witnesses for Christ, believers grow more and more conformed to the world. The great lottery is followed by minor ones in which churches are made the beneficiaries. In the amusements which long and sad experiment has proved to be hindrances to religious joy and work and growth, and which, consequently, had been almost entirely disused among Christians, church-members share as eagerly as any. Do they not pass by the prayer-meeting to go to the opera, and even to the minstrels? In trade, too, sharpness is more in favor than directness, and a transaction can be very fine, that is not very fair, if only there is money in it. In these dull times, not a whit less than in the flush times of two years ago, the world engrosses every energy, and holds captive almost every thought—not of its own bondmen merely, but of those who should be the freemen of Christ. The prosperity of the churches themselves is estimated, too often, according to a worldly rather than a spiritual standard, according as pews are taken by people of "standing," rather than as souls are won to Christ. We realize how ungracious it is to be saying these things. Certainly we would not ignore the tokens of favor which prove that Christ has not deserted his guilty people. But we believe it to be high time we faced the facts, and consented to see them just as they are.

Letter from Williamsport, Pa.

BY REV. JAMES A. DALY.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—No paper comes to your correspondent, in his new home, with a warmer welcome than the PACIFIC. Although the right adjustment for permanent labor on the Pacific Coast did not seem open to me, and I have come Eastward for a field apparently larger, and even urging a more imperative need, yet I have lost no interest in your local affairs; I still watch with deep sympathy all endeavors toward "the glad consummation."

I am specially glad for my former charge in Stockton, and for my brethren in the ministry in California, that Rev. Dr. Holbrook has gone out to labor with them. New York State gives him up reluctantly; for he is reputed to be a wise and capable workman. Such men, experienced in the pastoral office, and able in the maturity of their powers, to give time to duties of construction, for new churches, which to younger men, would be serious obstacles in the way of study—are rightly placed in California. We, younger men, ought to expect *promotion* to Western fields of labor, only as years and growth give the requisite ability.

Let no one suppose, however, that the late Stockton pastor, after a severe California apprenticeship has come East to find some placid place of drowsy lotus-eaters. Here, within nine hours of New York City, my position, ecclesiastically, is more truly "on the border" than it was in California. Congregational churches are alien in the great State of Pennsylvania. It will take a long time to naturalize them. My nearest Congregational neighbors are the churches in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Elmira.

Our church here is in connection with the New Jersey Association, which met in Jersey City last week. The Congregational churches of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, are also connected with the same Association. Our churches in these cities have gained root slowly; but they are now well past the stage of experiment. In New Jersey there is a promising brood of Congregational churches coming on; rapidly nourished by the constant overflow of population from New York City.

Our church in Williamsport expect a very bright future. Its material is excellent, being more than usually intelligent and alert. We have a nice brick chapel, and a large lot in an appropriate location, upon which a handsome church is to be erected. We have no pew rents—subscriptions and voluntary offerings on the Sabbath are relied upon—making all pews free. Several new members are to be received next Sabbath.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 4, 1870.

Death of the Wife of the Rev. Geo. Morris, of Tahiti.

Only last week we announced the arrival in this city of the Rev. George Morris, from Tahiti. It is now our painful duty to record the death of his wife, which took place on the 9th inst., only one week after she landed upon our shores.

Our departed sister left England with her husband in the year 1860, for missionary labor in the Society Islands, South Pacific. On her first arrival in the islands, she resided at Raiatea, but subsequently and for nearly eight years, she resided at Tahiti. For three or four years past she has been a great sufferer, and it was hoped that in this country something might be done to alleviate her pains and prolong her life. But the Director of all things has ordered it differently. It was her desire to die either in Tahiti, the sphere of her labors, or else in England, in the midst of her friends. But God's ways are not our ways. A few days after her arrival here, she was visibly much worse, and then very rapidly approached the valley of the Shadow of Death. As the tide of life was fast ebbing, the sun set hastily in the western sky and the shadows of night approached. At that hallowed season, the Rev. W. C. Pond, of the Third Congregational Church in this city, was present, and had a few words with our now sainted sister. She said: "There is a place prepared;" and summoning her little remaining strength, she said with very marked emphasis, pausing between each word, "THY—WILL—BE—DONE."

The deceased was a devoted Christian and thorough worker, a loving wife, a tender mother, a sincere and steadfast friend. She detested all wrong and despised all meanness. There was a noble grandeur in her character, sustained by a generosity of heart, a pure and holy life, a simple but strong and living faith. In work, she was most persevering, possessed great spirit, resolute to accomplish that upon which she had set her mind. In joys, she was never over-elated; in sorrow, never desponding; in sufferings, always patient and resigned. Her consecration to missionary work was complete, and in that work, with all its peculiar trials and sorrows, she found the greatest happiness and joy. Never did she desire to quit it. Even when her body was writhing and prostrate, with the sharp pangs of disease and her now bereaved husband urging the necessity of a change in search of relief, she would reply with energy: "No; I may as well suffer here as anywhere else; and, if *I* cannot work, *you* can." Oft upon her sick and dying bed did she most earnestly pray for all her friends; but especially for Queen Pomare and the native population of Tahiti and the other islands, that the Spirit of God might descend upon them all, and that the Christian Churches might shine forth in the brightness of the divine glory. She now is arrayed in that glory. She leaves us an example. Her last words should be the motto of all, for life and for death—"Thy Will be done."

G. M.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

Rev. Dr. Stone delivered an interesting discourse on last Sunday evening at the First Congregational Church, on "The Social Evil." On next Sunday evening he will discuss the question, "How to Treat the Evil."

Rev. Samuel H· Willey, after a seven month's absence in the Eastern States, has returned with his health greatly improved. We trust that there are many years of prosperous work in store for him, in connection with the churches of this State.

Rev. J. P. Moore having resigned the office of city missionary, the post is now vacant. There never was more need of city missionary work than at this present time. We hope some one may be found very soon to do this most important work.

AT St. John's Presbyterian Church, Dr. Scott, pastor, last Sunday, twenty-two persons were received into membership, of these sixteen were by profession; of those received, two were Sabbath-school scholars, and one from the Board of Trustees, making three Trustees in all who have joined the church within six months.

Rev. T. W. Hinds, who came to the country in 1850, and soon thereafter removed to Santa Cruz, where for a time he preached and performed other ministerial labors, died in that town on the 10th inst. Mr. Hinds belonged to the school of English Independents. His health having failed, he retired to a small homestead, and in later years was not much known beyond the limits of the town. A few years ago he became blind, and for the last two years or more, had been confined to his bed. He was a good neighbor, and was much esteemed by the old residents for his good qualities as a friend and citizen.

At Calvary Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Hempbill, Pastor, ten persons were admitted to the membership of the church on last Sunday, three on profession of faith, and seven by letters from other churches.

WE find in the Oregon *Christian Advocate* the following statistics of Methodism in that State: The Conference now numbers 58 members in full connection, and 7 probationers. The total lay

membership, including probationers, is 3,941, an increase during the past year of 225. The number of local preachers within the bounds of the Conference is 69. The total amount collected from all sources for the superannuated preachers, and for the widows and orphans of preachers, is $261 50, or less than six cents per member; for the Missionary Society, $804 65; for the Sunday School Church Extension, Bible and Tract cause, the entire amount collected was $898 73. The entire claim of the ministers amounted to $33,366 00. Of this amount, $26,454 45 was received, leaving a deficiency of $7,433 55, which amount divided among the 60 claimants, makes an average of nearly $124 00, which each minister of our church had to pay toward his own salary, in order to square the account.

At the last regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the San Francisco City Missionary Society, held in their rooms on the 2d instant, Rev. Justin P. Moore resigned his position as Superintendent, and on the acceptance of his resignation, by a unanimous vote, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Rev. J. P. Moore as Superintendent of our City Missionary work in San Francisco, the Executive Committee desire to record their deep sense of the great value of the services rendered by Mr. Moore in this department of Christian effort through the whole period of his connection with our Society. The wisdom, energy and sympathy with which he has managed the work, endearing himself to his fellow laborers, and to the poor, whose material wants he has relieved and whose souls he has in so many instances guided to the Saviour.

The *Advocate* has good news from Woodbridge. Eleven have united with the M. E. Church there since the Conference. Rev. J. H. Jones, soon after arriving on the circuit, was made to feel at home by receiving a visit from the people, and finding $110 in cash and other valuables left by them when the visit was over. At Mokelumne Station, a large lot has been secured by donation, and a Methodist church, 30 by 50, is soon to be erected. A movement has been started at Placerville to pay off the debt on the Methodist church there, and already about one-half the needed amount is pledged.

Miscellaneous.

From the *Advocate:*—Rev. Wesley Bennett, recently transferred from the Iowa Conference and stationed in Napa City, has arrived at his post. He filled the pulpit on Sunday last and is favorably received by the people....From the *Monitor* we learn that Priest Bixio has been delivering temperance lectures to his people in the church on Market street. He portrays the evils of drinking, and urges the people to repent and amend their ways. He induces them, when able, to sign a temperance pledge.

From the *Churchman:*—On Thursday last, being the third anniversary of the landing of the Pacific Coast Missionary party in California, as many of the original members as could conveniently be gotten together, met at the Cosmopolitan Hotel to celebrate the event. One or two friends were also present, and all had a pleasant time. This event was a notable one in the history of the Church here......The Rev. A. K. Macsorley, of the Church of England, arrived in San Francisco several days since from Australia, and is spending a time with us; possibly, should work offer, he may remain.... The Rev. Mr. Gray will start for his new field at Los Angeles on Monday next. We again express our regret at losing him from our midst. A supply we believe has been arranged for St. Luke's for the present...The Rev. John F. Butterworth, of Dover, New Jersey, is spending a few days on this coast. Mr. B., we believe, is a nephew of the Hon. S. F. Butterworth of this city....St. James' Church, of Sonora, was consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese last Sunday, and a class confirmed. Next week we hope to give a full account of the event.

From the *Occident:*—United Presbyterian Church, Rev. M. M. Gibson, pastor. This congregation held their second communion season in their new church, on last Sunday. Thirteen were received into the Church, ten on profession of faith. Twenty-five have been added to the church since September 1st, eighteen on profession of faith.... The *Northern Enterprise* of Chico mentions that the Rev. Charles E. Cheeney, (Episcopal) Rector of Christ Church, Chicago, was to officiate in the Presbyterian Congregation, Rev. Mr. Fairbairn, pastor, on last Sunday evening. Mr. Cheeney's catholicity and evangelical views, together with his famous appeal to the civil courts against the arbitrary proceedings of the (Episcopal) Bishop of Illinois, have given him a more than national reputation. He will be warmly welcomed on our coast.

From the *Evangel:*—Several who have been present at the preachiug of Brother Fung, remark upon the power he evidently has to engage and hold the attention of his audiences.....The Brooklyn Chinese school reports 20 in attendance—the largest number yet. Some of them were present at the evening meeting church services, which was also well attended generally.... Another Chinese inquirer presents himself to the First church as an applicant for baptism. There are others in a hopeful state of mind....The First church purpose to introduce congregational singing....Dr. Baldwin will remain a short time in Mendocino county.

The East.

The Church Sensations in New York.—"Burleigh," of the Boston *Journal*, thus touches off the church sensations at the metropolis: The fashionable place of worship is St. Thomas' Church. It was opened last week. For three years the congregation has been knocked about from pillar to post. The fashionables deserted the old down-town church. The venerable house was pulled down for trade, and the remnant of the congregation worshipped where it could. A site was selected on Fifth avenue, near Central Park, and on it was erected the largest, the most unique and attractive place of worship on the island. Grace Church must look to its laurels, for St. Thomas now is all the rage. Standing room cannot be obtained within the capacious walls. Warren, with his $5,000 salary and a house with money *ad libitum* for the choir, is producing the finest church music on the continent. Not the least attractive thing about St. Thomas is the rector, Dr. Morgan, a man of unusually fine presence, a genial gentleman, and the prince of preachers in the Episcopal pulpit of this city.....Things at Mr. Talmadges' tabernacle, in Brooklyn, go on swimmingly. Large as the audience room is, it has not yet held the people. Half as many people go away as get in at each service. The sonorous Jubilee organ can be heard five squares....Mr. Beecher did not settle in his harness till about the first of October. More than the usual crowd wait on his service. The Friday night meetings are unusually full, and the church parlors have to be thrown open to accommodate the throng that seeks admission. Except Spurgeon, who has outgrown his lecture-room and holds his devotional meetings in the body of his huge church, Mr. Beecher's prayer meeting is probably the largest regular prayer meeting in the world.....Mr. Hepworth's popularity is undimmed. [He is the hero of the recent Unitarian Conference.] His church is thronged, and at night people drift away by hundreds, unable to see within the doors.

News Summary.

City Items.

—A letter from White Pine says that the sale of the Ward Beecher mine, on Treasure Hill, White Pine, for $60,000 to an English company, has been finally consummated by Capt. Frank Drake and partners. The mine is located nearly in the center of the town of Treasure City, and has a large body of rich ore in sight at this time.

—Thomas J. Gorham left this city a few days since for Lima. He will take to Harry Meiggs a large number of receipts for moneys recently paid on account of his indebtedness in 1854, the time at which he became bankrupt and fled in disgrace from the city.

—It is stated that all the parties to the recent robberies of the trains on the Central Pacific Railroad have been captured, and all the treasure but $1,000 recovered from them. Among the gang last arrested were several who were concerned in the recent robbery of the Boise City stage, and jewelry and other articles were found on them which can be positively identified.

—Elisha Cook has been retained as counsel for the defense of Mrs. Fair, on her trial for the murder of A. P. Crittenden. Those who claim to be familiar with the facts, deny that any attorney refused to take the case for $10,000, as has been reported.

—Men are at work hoisting into place in the new building on the west side of Kearny street, and north of Post, two of the largest wrought iron girders ever manufactured in this city. The shortest is 65 feet in length and weighs between five and six tons. The largest is 70 feet long and weighs eight tons. They rest on iron pillars, and have to support the weight of the three upper stories of the structure.

—The San Francisco Starch Factory, recently incorporated with $150,000, is the third factory of this class in the State. One of the others is located at San José, and the other at Oakland. The new factory will employ extensive machinery, and will, no doubt, increase the amount of home production and decrease that of importation.

—Major-General Schofield arrived in this city on Saturday evening.

—A cargo of 200,000 oranges arrived from Tahiti a few days ago, and a still larger cargo is due from Loreto, Mexico.

—A section of one of the Calaveras trees measuring forty-six feet in circumference, is now on exhibition at Woodward's Gardens. This section was cut thirty feet from the ground, by Messrs. Jellerson & Ricker, who intended taking it East immediately, but at the solicitation of the proprietor of these Gardens they were induced to exhibit for a short time here. *

—Many suffer rather than take nauseous medicine. All such, who suffer from coughs, colds, irritation of the bronchial tubes, and tendency to Consumption, have in *Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry* a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease. *

State and Coast Items.

—Sacramento county carried off three of the gold medals awarded by the State Board of Agriculture.

—The American ship *Corsica* has arrived at South Vallejo, having been chartered to ship wheat for Europe.

—Nearly all the farmers of Berryessa Valley have finished putting in their grain for next year, and are anxiously awaiting the winter rains.

—Since the first day of January last and up to the present time, thirty dwelling-houses have been erected in San Rafael.

—Among the curiosities in a cabinet collection at Sacramento is an old sword that constituted part of the armament of Fort Sutter.

—Quartz mining in El Dorado and Placer counties is rapidly improving.

—The presence of deer and bears in the valleys of Tehama county is considered as a sign of a severe winter.

—Nearly 600 tons of strawberries have been shipped from Santa Clara Valley to San Francisco during the present season.

—The *Mercury* states that a larger amount of dry sowing has been done in Santa Clara county this season than ever before.

—The Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara county have appointed Wm. Hall and John Rattee as a committee to ascertain what price, or on what terms, the stock held in the county in the Western Pacific Railroad can be disposed of, either to said company, or to any other person or persons.

—The Tulare *Times* gives some of the products of Tulare county this year as follows: Corn, 22 feet high, with eleven perfectly developed ears on one stalk. Onions, 18 inches one way and 15 the other. Apples and pears 12 and 14 inches in circumference. Sweet potatoes weighing 13 pounds 9 ounces. Castor bean bushes 16 feet 5 inches high. Mushmelons 59 pounds, and watermelons 200 pounds weight.

—Santa Barbara is building one of the finest public school buildings in Southern California.

—Late returns render it almost certain that the entire Democratic State ticket has been elected in Nevada.

—A chunk of gold, weighing $3,100, was found at Fir Cap, Sierra county, last week.

Marriages.

WHITE–JACKSON—In Sacramento, by Rev. I. E. Dwinell, Jacob White, of Downieville, and Sara Jackson, of Sacramento.

ADEL–JACOBS—In Sacramento, November 10th, by Rev. I. E. Dwinell, W. T. Adell and Nellie Jacobs, both of San José.

STEVENS–ROGERS—In Santa Rosa, November 9th, by Rev. Jas. S. Burger, Geo. W. Stevens and Hattie C. Rogers.

Deaths.

BINGHAM—In this city, November 8th, Captain John Bingham, aged 35 years, a native of Nova Scotia.

MORRIS—In this city, November 9th, Winifred Gibbons, wife of Rev. Geo. Morris, late of Tahiti, aged 43 years, a native of London, England.

KNIGHT—In this city, November 9th, Daniel Knight, aged 39 years and 10 months, a native of Vermont.

CRANE—In this city, November 10th, of congestion of the lungs, Frances Victoria, wife of Henry A. Crane, a native of New York, aged 33 years.

TURNER—In this city, November 12th, Eva A., only daughter of H. N. Turner, aged 18 years and 1 month, a native of Chicago, Illinois.

PARK—In this city, November 13th, Dr. Francis A. Park, aged 51 years, a native of Tompkins County, New York.

LEACH—In this city, November 14th, at the residence of his father, of typhoid fever, John, son of Stephen W. and Amelia Leach, aged 24 years.

AGER—In this city, November 14th, Mary Ann, wife of Captain John E. Ager, aged 50 years, 11 months and 19 days, a native of Washington, D. C.

MAXWELL—In this city, November 14th, Edgar Etheridge, son of J. S. and M. L. Maxwell, aged 6 years and 11 months.

RUSSELL—In Sacramento, November 8th, Harry Russell, aged 40 years, a native of Ohio.

PIKE—In Brooklyn, at the residence of H. C. Warren, Miss Sarah B. Pike, aged 74 years.

STOCKWELL—At Bartlett Springs, Lake County, November 4th, of consumption, Angie D., widow of A. V. Stockwell, formerly of Lena, Illinois.

VAUGHAN—At Quincy, November 4th, Dr. John S. Vaughan, aged 52 years, a native of Kentucky; emigrated from Missouri to this State in 1849.

WIMLEY—In Sacramento, November 10th, Elias Wimley, aged 58 years, a native of Georgia.

MILLER—In Gold Hill, Nev., November 9th, Chas. W. Miller, aged 34 years.

TREADWELL—In Brooklyn, N. Y., October 17th, Lucia M., only daughter of Mary A. and the late Captain Charles T. Treadwell, of Boston.

Special Notices.

$1,000 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery, for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of all those diseases for which it is recommended; among which are severe, acute, or lingering Coughs, Consumption in its early stages, Bronchitis, "Liver Complaint," or "Biliousness," Constipation of the Bowels, Loss of Appetite, scrofulous diseases, and skin diseases, as Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, and Boils. It is sold by druggists.

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SOMETHING NEW!
READ THE FOLLOWING.
What the City Missionary of Boston
SAYS ABOUT
Allen's Lung Balsam
THERE CERTAINLY CANNOT BE FOUND
A Better Cough or Lung Remedy.
AS AN EXPECTORANT,
IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Boston, Massachusetts, Feb. 18, 1869.
Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Gentlemen: The package of Allen's Lung Balsam you sent me to use among the afflicted poor in my city missionary work, has proved very acceptable and useful. It has gone into several families, and with remarkable effect in every instance.
One woman has been restored from what her physician pronounced consumption, after several months' sickness with cough, great pain in the lungs, and prostration, so that she is able now to do housework and assist in the support of her family, and with care and continued use of the Balsam, she expects entire restoration.
Another person, a young woman, to whom I gave one bottle, has received great benefit, so that her cough, which was of months' standing, is getting better, and she has purchased the second bottle, and has every indication of a speedy cure.
A young man who was raising blood, and was quite weak and sick, has, by the use of two bottles, been much improved, and is able to do a little at his work.
A young man to whom I recommended a trial of it, who has had a bad cough and much pain in his lungs for months past, and unable to get rest or sleep, has commenced taking it, and now using the fourth bottle with great benefit. He said to me on a recent visit, he would not do without it. He is hoping (and reasonably, it seems to me) to be able to resume his work again.
Very respectfully and gratefully yours,
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The Overland Monthly.

The intrinsic excellence of this magazine has rendered it one of the most popular wherever the English language is read. The opinions of literary men and prominent members of the editorial fraternity, on both sides of the Atlantic, are complimentary, and full of cheering commendation. The first number of The Overland was issued in July, 1868, by the popular publishing house of A. Roman & Co., San Francisco, under the editorial supervision of F. Bret Harte, who suggested its name and general typographical and literary design. It was with extreme difficulty that capable writers could be induced to contribute to its pages, and for several months its proprietors entertained serious apprehension of their ability to continue its publication. But under skillful editorial management, and the continued exertions of a few contributors, the magazine progressed slowly, gradually extending its field of operations, and enlisting the services of a heretofore unknown and untried corps of writers, who have since made their mark in the republic of letters.

In June, 1869, The Overland Monthly was purchased by John H. Carmany, the name of A. Roman & Co. being retained as publishers for the period of one year, and the magazine remaining under the editorial management of Mr. Harte. Since then, its progress has been more rapid and satisfactory. Its circulation has been largely increased, and its power to serve the interests of this coast proportionably augmented. Intelligence of a deeply interesting character, pleasantly imparted, has been conveyed to the enlightened of remote regions and foreign countries heretofore entire strangers to our literature and our resources. The world had learned to regard California as a crude, rough, and unrefined community. Very little was known, comparatively, of the actual character of the Pacific Coast and its wonderful capabilities. The appearance of The Overland Monthly—an exponent of hitherto unrecognized resources, and a delineator of hitherto unknown or misunderstood Western life and character—did much to enlighten the world and stimulate further curiosity. The freshness, vigor, and raciness of its articles; the entirely new, large, and unexplored field it occupied; and the charm of its dash, and frank, independent expression, soon earned for it deserved prominence. It is doing good service, and pushing its conquests with impressive energy.

The Commercial Herald and Market Review

is, perhaps, the most important of all the publications owned and controlled by the firm, and the central figure around which they cluster. In February, 1852, the Prices Current and Shipping List was commenced in San Francisco, and continued to flourish under that title until May, 1859. It was, however, subjected to the competition of the Mercantile Gazette and Shipping Register, and was finally merged into the latter paper by purchase, and the new compound title of Mercantile Gazette, Prices Current, Shipping List and Register adopted. That journal was the exponent of commercial and financial matters on this coast until the spring of 1867. In July of that year, John H. Carmany & Co. issued the first number of the **Commercial Herald and Market Review.** The success of this journal was so complete and rapid that it soon dispossessed its competitor, and in October of the same year the Mercantile Gazette ceased to exist, being purchased and merged into the Commercial Herald, which is issued every Friday morning. Contemporaneous with the issuance of this journal the firm publish a Letter Sheet edition, known as the **San Francisco Market Review**, containing the fullest commercial and financial information, printed on very fine, white, French folio post, fitted to be placed in letter envelopes. It is much esteemed by the business community for its entire reliability and portable size. In addition to the foregoing, the firm own and publish the **Stock Circular**, every Saturday, the **Freight Circular**, issued every month, and **The Pacific**, the oldest religious newspaper on the Pacific coast. From this house are issued **The Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal**, and **The Living Way**, each appearing monthly, the latter a religious periodical. The attention of experts is invited to the typographical execution of all the foregoing publications. The steam-presses are under the charge of the most experienced and skillful foreman on this coast, and specimens of the work done may be seen in The Occident, The Advocate, The Churchman, The Spare Hour, The Masonic Mirror, The Dial, The Pacific Appeal, etc., etc., all of which are worked off on the presses of the firm, in addition to those they own and publish.

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Home Circle.

Our Hattie.

Our Hattie is a little girl,
  A merry laughing miss;
With flaxen curls, black, sparkling eyes,
  And lips just made to kiss.

One day, not very long ago,
  While sitting on my knee,
She threw her arms around my neck,
  And cried, "What friends we be."

"When I am big enough to sew,
  And make an apple-pie,
And wear long dresses, then I'll be
  Your little wife, won't I?"

"No," I replied, that cannot be,
  For I am forty-two."
"O, well," she said, "when I'm grown up,
  I'll be as old as you."

Our Hattie loves her Saviour, too;
  And when she kneels to pray,
She asks her mother with a smile,
  "Have I been good to-day?"

If any little naughty word
  Has passed those rosy lips,
Or any naughty little deed
  Has soiled those finger-tips,

Her mother tells her; then she prays,
  "Jesus, forgive again;
Bless pa and ma, and all my folks,
  And make me good. Amen."

Bright Side.

Recovery of Lost Feeling.

LECTURE-ROOM TALK, BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

How to recover lost feeling is a question which occupies the attention of a great many people, and a great many meetings. I remember an incident which was turned on this phrase: "Look for it where you lost it."

Now, nothing is lost except that which perishes to knowledge. Certainly a thing is not lost if one knows where to find it. The trouble in losing a thing is that you do not know where it is. For instance, a stove has ceased to give out any heat. Suppose in that case you should say: "Look for it where you lost it?" A candle has burned out, and you say: "How shall it be re-illuminated?" Well, how shall it? It is gone, and how can it be reproduced? A lamp may be kindled again, or may be refilled, unlike a candle.

From material sources such as these, people derive an unconscious notion that feeling is a certain entity within them, and that when it is gone they must re-supply it as they would replenish sugar or oil when it is exhausted in the household, by going where it is sold and buying it. The idea of many persons is, that if they have lost their religious feelings, they must go somewhere, or do some special thing to get it back.

But you never get back any feeling. A person may feel again with the same faculties and in the same general directions as before; but no person can ever get back a feeling, any more than he can get back an action that he has performed. An action once sped is, so far as the actor is concerned, gone from him forever. An apple will sooner find its way from the bin, next year, to the apple-tree, and grow over again, than any feeling will find its way back to the heart and be re-kindled there. Not even leaven can be brought in to start an old feeling.

The question is properly this: How shall persons who have ceased to feel, or who feel with feeble pulse, renew or quicken their feelings? How shall the harp that has been neglected be again brought into tune, and the voice that has become silent be made to sing again?

There is a great mistake on the part of many, in regard to this matter of feeling. That is, one naturally supposes that intense, voluminous feeling is good in proportion, if I may so say, to its magnitude and intensity. It is not so. Just as much feeling as you can use in controlling disposition and in producing work, is good for you, and all the rest is surplusage.

The mill stands on a stream which has, all the year, just enough water to keep the mill going night and day. Not a drop is lost over the dam. Every bit goes through the mill-race, and runs on the wheel; and there is enough to keep the wheel going as fast as it ought to go. That stream is large enough for that mill. If there should come a freshet, and four times as much water should run by the mill as ran over the wheel, it would be no advantage at all.

It is precisely so with the working forces of life—feelings. They are, as it were, the steam in the engine. They are the water that turns the wheel in the mill. And if you have all that is necessary to turn the wheel with sufficient rapidity, and keep it going, you have enough. More than that would be either luxury or waste. So to run an engine that is all the time blowing off steam, is to rack it and wrench it, and not to help it.

Many persons believe in a kind of self-indulgence in the matter of Christian feeling; but if they have enough for the purposes of life, they ought not to seek for more. When they are awake enough to be about their Master's business — that is, providential business; when they have feeling enough to keep their minds in a truly Christian state, and to keep themselves quick and ready for any work that comes before them, they should be content, since feeling is but a working force; but no, they want to be in a scintilating state. They want, as they say, *to be on the mountain*. They want to live in what is called *a revival state of mind*. And, although it is often an impediment in this respect that men think a lesser state of feeling is hardly worth attending to, the test and criterion being drawn from the intensive form of Christian feeling, nevertheless, there are a great many persons who ought to put this question to themselves: "How shall I renew my emotive life? How shall I awaken again my interest in Christian things? How shall I have the fervor in my heart again which once burned there, or another which resembles it!"

I will add a few remarks in respect to that.

Feeling, I think, is kindled in one of three ways: *first*, through the presentation of the intellect of truths; *second*, through sympathy; and *third*, by activity, or the use of ourselves.

In regard to the first, I may say that no man can get feeling by simply wanting it, or longing for it, any more than a person can get genius, or any more than a person can get a knowledge of art, by wishing that he had it. Wishing never brings feeling, but frequently hinders the production of it. I have seen a church that went dry and kept dry, by a kind of impatient longing and praying that their feeling might be revived, or that they might feel more. I have heard persons utter the most importunate prayers, beseeching that God would come down then and there—instantly and on the spot — and make them feel. But there is no need, it seems to me, for any such strain and abortive efforts as this.

The surest and quickest way to produce feeling, so far as that is concerned, is to bring before the mind those considerations which, according to the laws of the mind, excite the sympathies.

Nobody, hearing of the beauty of a little child three years old; no one, hearing the mother tell how it seemed, one day to fade a little; and how she thought it was nothing; and how she neglected it; and how then the little child sickened; and how beautiful it grew; and how patient it was; and how it talked to its mother; and how, one day, as the sun was going down, the child opened its eyes, made large and lustrous by the sanctifying influence of death, and called out, "Mother, come with me! come with me!" and then, folding its little arms, left for its Father's house, and the room was empty of sound except the mother's sobs—nobody hearing those few simple words, need say: "Oh! let some one help me to feel." You cannot avoid feeling. Your eyes are moist in this room now. You are all feeling. What is it that makes you feel? Simply the presentation before your minds of such a picture as, according to the laws of God, is calculated to touch the sensibilities and susceptibilities of the human soul.

Now, human life, and human affairs, are full of sorrows and joys and risks. The world is full of revelations of truth; every day, all around about us. The Word of God is filled with the most affecting disclosures respecting man—his needs, his gifts, his perils, his destiny, his glory—and respecting God and the divine government. There is not in any other direction such a great compass and intensity of truth stored up, or one which has such an appeal to the feelings. And if a man wants feeling, it is not to be prayed for, nor longed for, as though that was the way to get it. God has made it possible for us to produce feeling by presenting before the mind certain things from which feelings spring. And feeling, which is normal and wholesome, when so produced, is apt to be continuous, and productive of good results.

Then, again, we feel by sympathy. I do not think one of us could sit in a car, and see two young people who were so happy in each other that they had forgotten that there was such a thing as impertinent and cold spectators; who were looking at each other most lovingly, and talk about things that interested them very deeply—I do not think one of us could see such a couple, and not warm up in sympathy, and not begin to feel genial too. It might be carried too far, it might be exaggerated, so as to offend and disgust you; but if it was simply the exhibition of a genuine attachment, your heart would be kindled with a feeling of genuine sympathy.

Let a person sit here, unconscious of the presence of others, and let his mind be filled with the most humorous things, and let him break out laughing, and let the mirthfulness bubble from his eyes and irradiate his face, and though he did not say a word, you would fall to laughing, and would be in convulsions in a minute. You could not help it.

On the other hand, you cannot see a group of venerable persons and young people, in a church, or any where else, wrapped in mourning, and plunged into a grief which no sense of publicity can restrain, which is genuine, and about which there is no ostentation, and not be moved, and have the tears trickle down your cheeks, though you do not know them, and do not hear a word that is addressed to them.

We rejoice with those that rejoice, and weep with those that weep. God has so created us that we tend to feel that which another is feeling. That is the second great law of emotion. And how is it brought into operation? I will give you a direction or two on this point.

If you feel that your life is drying out of you, go to some one whose life is fresh and warm in him. Hear him speak. Let his experience glow before you. Go into a circle where there are warm hearts. Go into meetings where strong feelings are awakened. Seek the companionship of those who have a tendency to inspire feeling in you. Mingle and converse with those who are higher in tone and more emotive than you are. That will create sympathy, and arouse feeling. It is well for men that are dull in Christian life to cultivate the society of those who are awake and active. One sympathetic, sparkling Christian is enough to kindle a whole roomful, and often does.

The third road to feeling is that of activity. The moment you attempt to produce a certain feeling in others, you are apt to fall under that feeling yourself. If you go out to labor for the ignorant, teaching them, the truths which you teach them kick back and have their effect upon you. They are lighted at both ends, so to speak; and that part of those truths which is toward you is brighter and more radiant than that part which is toward them. This is my experience, at any rate. I have known the largest measure of pleasurable excitement in my ministrations or labors for others. Thousands and thousands of persons come to me at one time and another for religious instruction; and although some times the case may be a simple one, and I may not be conscious of any special reaction upon myself, yet there are multitudes of cases where, in thinking what the trouble is, and what I can do for them, and laying myself out for them, the truth which I excogitate, the effort which I make to instruct them, or the going out to labor for them, does me more good than it does them. This activity of the mind in behalf of another feeds the one that exercises it.

So I say: "He that watereth shall be watered also himself," is a part of the mental economy of the mind. When you work for other men earnestly and honestly and successfully, you will find that there is no occasion for you to look after feeling. You cannot find lost feeling. Do not hunt for it. Let it go. Let the dead bury their dead. If you want to feel, appropriate those truths which God has appointed for the production of feeling. Bring yourself into communion with those whose hearts are alive. Go into God's vineyard, go to work, and let feeling take care of itself. Feeling is one of those things which, if you hunt them, are coy; but instead of hunting for feeling, go out and labor for the truth. Go about doing good, work for men's welfare, and God will take care of the feeling.

That is one reason why frequently, persons who go out and labor for the poor and neglected, are exceedingly happy. I think the necessity of taking care of people works in us almost every one of those results which we desire, and seek for in a reviving state of mind. —*Christian Union, Oct. 14.*

Love is purification of the heart from self; strengthens and ennobles the character, gives higher motive and a nobler aim to every act of life, and makes both man and woman strong, noble, and courageous; and the power to love truly and devotedly is the noblest gift with which a human being can be endowed; but it is a sacred fire that must not be burnt to idols.—*Miss Jewsbury.*

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The Best and Most Reliable in the World.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

SPEAKING OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT, the New York "Independent" of May 5, says:

Some idea may be gained of the success of this experiment from the circulation of the "Metropolitan," which has GAINED during the past year nearly twenty thousand subscribers. This Magazine, which is issued monthly by the firm, contains the engravings of the various patterns, with the most minute and complete descriptions by the writers. The magnitude of the business can, however, be better judged by the fact that over one hundred and eighty persons are employed directly in designing, perfecting, and cutting patterns, and that the establishment pays in rents over twelve thousand dollars a year.

Patterns are sent from this house to all parts of America and to various parts of Europe. Every lady who procures one, receives with it the most minute instructions regarding material, and the manner of putting the garment together Provided she follows these instructions, she can cut, make, and trim with the most perfect ease every garment she wears. The utility and economy of the process is so apparent, that it must at once be recognized by every lady in the country.

The "Democrat" of May 18, in an editorial, says:

And following the sewing machine, comes our fashions makers—Americans of genius, of taste, cultivated and refined. Foremost amongst all these is the firm of E. BUTTERICK & CO., whose great fashion-bazaar at 589 Broadway, New York City, is to people who dress well what the Bible is to a Christian. Here this firm employs hundreds of ladies of taste—ladies who make dress and the construction thereof a study; ladies who by intuition and experience know how to set off the human form to the best advantage. And here they study styles—make combinations of colors—experiment and illustrate, till from all their work come the fashions which are so universally adopted in this country.

Here they get up patterns for all sorts of dresses—for the kitchen or the ball-room, for the christening, the bridal, or the burial. They make little paper patterns of EVERY ARTICLE worn by women or children. These patterns, with cuts or pictures, show how the article is to be made up, how it will look, what material to make it of, what it will cost, and how long time will be required to make it. They tell how to fit any size, shape, or form, and to fit well, and what colors will blend with each complexion.

Last year this firm sold over four millions of patterns, and saved to the purchasers millions of dollars in dress and cost of time and money in manufacture. By them, any woman or girl who can read can learn how to make her own clothes. She can learn how to make them to advantage. No matter what article you want, this firm will send you a paper pattern, telling you how to make it.

The "Home Journal," always the best of authority in modes of taste (it is the acknowledged Court Journal of the United States, if we may use this term), in a recent number, says:

There is nothing that a civilized being would wish to wear, that is not to be found in paper in this establishment; and if any man or woman doubts the possibilities of creating an American method of dressing which shall make us independent of the foreign claimants, of all taste, pray beg them to visit the establishment of E. BUTTERICK & CO., 589 Broadway, and they will feel assured of American independence in the fashioning of our clothes, if in nothing else, and also, that a more artistic taste prevails on this than on the other side of the ocean.

We could quote an almost endless number of notices similar to the above, given us by the leading journals, but we deem these sufficient. We have a host of imitators TRYING to follow in our tracks, but the secret necessary for success—the system by which the perfection of our patterns is attained—we carefully guard from pillagers.

Fully confident that the above quotations will be sufficient to satisfy all that our work is REALLY useful, we ask you to carefully examine the Catalogue, and see if there is not something in it that you want.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

H. A. DEMING,

General Agent for the Pacific Coast,

OFFICE OF THE

Howe Sewing Machine,

No. 137 Kearny St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

BELIEVING THAT EVERY MAN SHOULD BE held personally responsible for whatever he offers to the public as an antidote for any existing evil, and that no honest man can, for the sake of gain, offer as Remedy that which may prove an injury, we shall say no more than we believe to be strictly true, and easily proved in relation to the merits of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP!

We have known it for many years as a valuable remedy in all Pulmonary Complaints. It has been given to a great number of persons, old and young, male and female, and it can be truly said that rarely, if ever, was known a single instance in which it has not effected a speedy cure of the most violent cold or long-seated cough; and, in case of Asthma, Whooping-cough, sore Throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we have yet to hear of the first instance in which it has not afforded entire satisfaction. We do not pretend to say that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is a remedy for "all the ills the flesh is heir to," but we do say, that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it has been found to be a safe, pleasant, and sovereign remedy for the most violent cold, long-neglected cough, sore throat, asthma, whooping-cough, or any affection of the throat or lungs arising, as almost all such complaints do, from what is at first considered nothing but a "slight cold"—the final consequences of which need not be pointed out. Prominent, however, among the ills thus engendered, is that of consumption, for which it is said there is no remedy, and perhaps there is not. But if

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

Which we so strongly recommend, be a remedy for such complaints as we have enumerated, what effect will it have upon that scourge of the human race, CONSUMPTION? We answer, it will be to afford its victims immediate relief! It will check the ever-accompanying cough; this done, refreshing sleep is sure to follow, and, in its train, increase of strength, a brighter eye, a more cheerful countenance—and, why not a restoration to health? CURE YOUR COLD while it is yet what you consider but a slight one, and you will have less occasion to seek a remedy for any of the countless ills so sure to follow from it when too long neglected. Cure it in your children, instead of allowing them to retire to their beds night after night with a SLIGHT COLD, from which almost every family has had sad experience; they too often rise with headache, sore throat, or fever.

A kind Providence has placed at the disposal of His intelligent creatures, all the remedies requisite for the relief of such diseases as He permits to afflict mankind. Among the gravest in this category are those of the CHEST and LUNGS. A thorough and patient investigation into the character and treatment of these affections, has resulted in the selection and approval, by the more intelligent of the present day, of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

The use of which is synonymous with speedy relief and health. Consumptives, try it! For sale by all Druggists.

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

Should be resorted to on the slightest indication of a cough, cold, or asthma.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

Agents, San Francisco.

DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. OR GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

This is the most thorough blood purifier yet discovered, and *cures all humors* from the worst Scrofula to a common Eruption. Pimples and Blotches on the face, and scaly or rough skin, which are such annoying blemishes to many young persons, yield to the use of a few bottles of this wonderful medicine. From one to eight bottles cure *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Boils, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Scrofula Sores, Ulcers and "Canker" in the Mouth and Stomach.* It is a pure medicinal extract of native roots and plants, combining in harmony Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick. It is a great restorer of the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are languid, sleepless, have nervous apprehensions or fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of weakness, will find convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated and despondent, have frequent Headache, mouth taste badly in the morning, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver or Biliousness. In many cases of Liver Complaint, only a part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierces Golden Medical discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of Habitual Constipation of the Bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise. In Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases, it has produced many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza,

Sore Throat, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Liver-Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Bleeding of the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, are speedily and permanently cured by the use of

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This well-known preparation does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most medicines, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.

Sold by Redington, Hostetter & Co., San Francisco, and by dealers generally

PAIN KILLER. PROP. PERRY DAVIS & SON. PROVIDENCE, R. I. 1840 1870

FOR THIRTY YEARS

has that well-known, standard, and popular remedy,

Pain Killer,

manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I., been before the public, and in that time has become know in all parts of the world, and been used by people of all nations.

It remains, to-day, that same good and efficient remedy. Its wonderful power in relieving the most severe pain has never been equalled, and it has earned its world-wide popularity by its intrinsic merit. No curative agent has had so wide-spread sale or given such universal satisfaction. The various ills for which the Pain Killer is an unfailing cure, are too well known to require recapitulation in this advertisement. As an external and internal medicine, the Pain Killer stands unrivaled. Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25 cts, 50 cts, and $1 per bottle.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO

REDINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation now before the public.

It is made exclusively from the choicest Jamaica Ginger Root, and on scientific principles containing none of those deleterious properties common to all the cheap preparations now before the public.

Its style is such as will commend it to the retailer, and to the consumer its qualities will recommend it as superior to all others.

We pledge ourselves to preserve its high standard of purity and excellence, and guarantee it to be in all respects superior to all other similar preparations.

Quality and style considered this is by far the cheapest preparation before the public.

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists, throughout the Pacific Coast.

ILLINOIS

Elgin Watches.

ELEGANT, DURABLE,

ACCURATE TIMEKEEPERS.

The Cheapest for their qualities of any in Market. Combining improvements not found on any other

American Watch.

FOR SALE BY ALL JEWELERS.

REDINGTON'S

Flavoring Extracts

Are the perfectly pure and highly concentrated Extracts from FRESH FRUITS, prepared with great care.

Lemon,	Vanilla,	Rose,
Almond,	Pineapple,	Peach,
Orange,	Raspberry,	Nutmeg,
Cinnamon,	Strawberry,	Cloves,

FOR FLAVORING

Ice-Creams, Custards, Pies, Blancmange,

Jellies, Sauces, Soups, Gravies, Etc.,

Are used and indorsed by the most popular Hotels Skillful Caterers and Confectioners, and are extensively sold by Druggists, good Grocery Dealers and Storekeepers throughout Californiaa and Oregon.

We respectfully ask you to prove, by trial and comparison, their general excellence, and their superiority over those factitious and unhealthy kinds which may have been brought to your notice, and which parade their CHEAPNESS as the most important point to be considered.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

Nature's Prescription.—When Nature produces a great remedy for disease, the best thing science can do is to follow her prescription. By separating the water of the famous Seltzer Spring into its elements, science has discovered the means by which that world-renowned Spa effects such unparalleled cures, and by combining those elements artificially in TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, the grand prescription of Nature is rendered universally and instantly available. At this season, when fevers, disorders of the stomach and bowels, bilious complaints, and all the diseases which affect the digestive, assimilating and secretive organs, are especially prevalent, the importance of having this invaluable alterative and corrective at hand in every home, and within reach of all who travel by land or water, cannot be over-estimated.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SATHER & Co.,

BANKERS

COR. MONTGOMERY AND COMMERCIAL STS.

Exchange in Sums to Suit

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New York, Boston and Philadelphia

—ALSO—

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS,

PAYABLE IN COIN OR CURRENCY.

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Stuttgart	Frankfort On the Main.

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AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

PACIFIC AGENCY—757 Market Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Sabbath School Libraries furnished at same rates as in New York, in currency. New Books constantly arriving. We have secured the Agency for Ray's "Patent Library Register"—the best method of keeping Sunday School Library Record in the world. Send for Circular.

Cards of all kinds, Illuminations, Rewards, Sunday School Music, Papers, &c. Gage's new Relief Map of Palestine, Teacher's Helps, Blackboard Manual, &c. We claim special attention to the Mimpriss series of uniform-graded Sunday School Lessons now so much used in the East.

Publications of the Society for sale by J. F. Rudolph, druggist, corner Fourth and K streets, Sacramento.

We will furnish Sunday Schools with 80 volumes, containing 10,529 pages and 275 beautiful engravings, for $22 00 currency, and all other books at equally low rates.

D. W. McLEOD, Depositary.

Farm and Garden.

Autumn Song.

Leaves are falling (though coal is not),
And pumkins are yellow, and maids are blue;
Potatoes and apples begin to rot;
There's many a liver congested, too,

The dews stay late on the cabbage-leaf,
And the red, red beet forsakes the ground;
And lovers' wanderings grow more brief,
And fewer loafers are loafing around.

The celery rivals the turnip fair;
There's new delight in the tender steak;
And boys go munching the chestnuts rare,
Without one thought of the stomach-ache.

The last of the cattle-shows is seen;
The monster squash to the cows is fed;
Everything's brown that once was green,
Except tomatoes, and they are red.

The drowsy citizen hates to rise;
The hash may be cold, but so is the air:
'Tis heaven to slumber, for now the flies
Are less affectionate, and more rare.

And who is the busiest man we see?
'Tis the Doctor, dashing by in his chaise;
And well may he hurry, you will agree,
For it isn't every patient that pays.

First Cattle in California.

In the year 1769, over 101 years ago, the Franciscans or Jesuits, formed an expedition by order of the Viceroy of Mexico, and at the expense of the Spanish Government, for the purpose of establishing one or more missions in California. This expedition, numbering less than 100 men all told, started in four divisions, two by sea and two by land. One vessel sailed from La Paz and one from Cape St. Lucas, carrying agricultural and mechanical implements, seeds, provisions, etc., such as that age could supply, for forming a settlement.

Of the parties by land, the advance party, consisting of 25 soldiers, and some Indians armed with bows and arrows, picked out the passes and trails, and cleared the way as they explored the country ahead, for the rear party, which was made up of soldiers, muleteers and drivers of horses, mules and 160 head of cattle.

Each party, by land, was accompanied by one priest, while three more were in the vessels, making five in all. The parties all arrived in Santiago on the 16th of July, 1769, and formed the first mission in California. The old manuscript records, shown us by father Cypr. Rubio, do not state from what point in Mexico the cattle were started, but simply says there were 160 head of cattle. This is the only lot of cattle that are recorded as having been brought from Mexico to California until many years after.

As new missions were established, a portion of the increasing herd was allotted to each; and from this 160 cattle have sprung the numerous herds that were found by the American pioneers and early Californians upon the thousand hills and throughout the vast plains and valleys of this State.

These cattle served a good purpose in their time; furnishing meat to the improvident gold adventurers, when starvation threatened them, and supplying our markets with an abundauce of beef at a time when it was much needed. But like the Indians, which our pioneers found friendly and tractable, through the fostering kindness and civilizing influences of the priests—that wild and inferior stock has given place to a better breed, more useful and valuable. Whoever has met with the narrow chested, long, hollow-backed, sloping-rumped, lion-tailed and wicked, long-horned "Spanish cattle" of early times, and looked into the fierce glaring eyes of those defiant brutes, can only rejoice at the change brought about by the model-shaped, kind docile animals, now seen at the farm-yards, and Fairs throughout the State. Verily we are a progressive people.—*Press*.

The Uses of Salt.

Salt not only exerts an important influence upon mankind, but is indispensable to their existence. It enters into the constitution of the blood, which contains 4-1000 of its weight of salt. Its absence from our food would inevitably result in death. It is an important condiment, as well as a preservative. Meat, fish, vegetables, butter, and other provisions, are preserved by it from spoiling, so that they may be kept for a long time. By its use in the preservation of meat, the depelopment of navigation has been greatly promoted, and it thus exerts a most beneficial influence upon civilization.

It is necessary to vegetable as well as animal growth, and is therefore employed as a fertilizer. In chemical manufactures considerable quantities are used for the preparation of hydrochloric acid, chlorine, bleaching salts, sal ammoniac, and many other products. Salt forms indirectly a material for the making of soap and glass. Besides, it serves in tanning, for glazing pottery, for the extraction of silver and copper from their ores, for the preparation of mixtures for producing cold, and for many other purposes.

The extent and importance of the uses of salt can scarcely be better described than in the words of Dr. Bolley, which we translate from a work of his, entitled "Das Kochsalz:"

"We awake in the morning; the linen which we put on betrays by its whiteness that it has been bleached by the chlorine derived from salt; the shoe with which we cover our feet required salt in the hands of the tanner; in the soap that we use for the toilet, we seize a transformed piece of salt; the glass, which we bring to the mouth, hides the chief ingredient of salt; from the crude ore by means of salt was produced the bright, white metal of the tea-spoon, which is so highly esteemed by the world; the tea-kettle is soldered with borax which holds soda produced from salt; the milk before us contains salt; the butter has been preserved by it perhaps for months; the bread betrays to the palate that the dough has been mixed with salt. We grasp the paper; it required the application of chlorine from salt in order to please us by its whiteness. The clean spectacles through which we see are partly composed of what once was salt. A visit is announced; a patient wishes to consult us; he enters, and, seeking scientific aid, we reflect upon the remedies at our command and commence to write. Out of ten medicines we find that five of them owe their origin, either by their composition or the mode of their preparation, to salt.

"Who is able to forget for one moment this ever present Proteus that appears in a thousand forms?"—*Technologist*.

More Ramie Plants.

We were not aware when we spoke of persons producing Ramie, that Jos. Graham, of Alameda County, has sixteen hundred plants growing luxuriantly. His plants had twenty to forty stems from each root, forming a bush. These have all been layered down around the central root, like spokes around a hub. They have struck root and are sending forth new shoots, which can be cut into lengths and re-planted elsewhere. It was in this shape that the roots came from New Orleans; and the same cuttings will now be supplied by home growth, and freshly taken up as ordered. There will be no losses to the buyer by frost, crossing the frozen zone by rail: nor by other casualties, such as destroyed two-thirds of those sent to us last year from Louisiana. The parent roots, after the first stems ripened and were layered as described, have sent up new stems far more numerous than before.

We are assured that agents for English houses are ready to buy all the raw fibre that is offered. In the crude state, simply separated from the woody part, the market price in England is ten cents a pound, in bales. Up to last year, the machinery for the first preparation of the fibre, involved too much expense. But now, new, quick, simple, and cheap means are said to be perfected; and farmers can feel assured that Ramie is destined to become a production more profitable than wheat.

Before giving it entire confidence, we should require of those who have roots to sell, the exhibition of one of the $350 machines, at work. The fortunate farmers who have roots to sell can afford to do this, and if they do not present this reasonable proof, we predict that public confidence will be suspended.—*Scientific Press*.

FOREST TREE PLANTING — TREES BY MAIL.—Land owners are planting trees all over the treeless portions of the continent, from the Ohio River to the Pacific Ocean. It is said that over five hundred thousand forest trees, mostly mountain cottonwoods, have been set out in the vicinity of Denver, Colorado, within the past three years. The plains of Illinois, and other prairie States, are fast being dotted with young forest trees. Many localities, where the woodman's axe has laid waste the giants of the forest, are also being covered with trees, that will in time bring forth forest fruit and produce useful timber and needed firewood. Now is the time to make ready for the morrow—a morrow that will ere long prove a sorrowful one, if this important agricultural product is neglected.—*Scientcfi Press*.

Agricultural Notes.

The citizens of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and Kern counties met, by delegates, at the Court House in Los Angeles on Wednesday last, to take measures for the organization of a District Agricultural Society. An association of this kind is much needed in that portion of the State and might be made productive of much good.

SORGHUM IN LOS ANGELES.—The Los Angeles *Union* urges the importance of the introduction of sorghum culture into that county. A small experiment is now being tried in Los Nietos and El Monte to test the adaptability of the soil and climate for that culture. The localities named have proven very productive of corn.

GAUDALUPE ISLAND.—Although many thousands of goats have been killed on Gaudalupe Island within the past few months, principally for their hides and tallow, the herds do not seem to be perceptably diminished—in fact the San Diego *Union* is informed that they seem more numerous than ever.

There are also large forests of palm trees upon the Island, from which palm oil might be obtained in large quantities; and it is thought that soap works to use up the palm oil, goat fat, etc., might be advantageously established there.

TULARE PRODUCE.—The Tulare *Times* talks largely of the vegetable productions of that region, and well it may, when corn is grown there 22 feet high, 12 feet to the first ear, and 11 ears on a single stalk! They have apples 14 inches in circumference and peaches from 10 to 12. Tomato vines grow nine feet high literally covered with fruit. The editor has received a sweet potato weighing 13 pounds 9 ounces, and has seen squashes weighing from 80 to 200 pounds. The largest muskmelon reported—a Japanese variety—weighed 59 pounds, which was mated by a watermelon weighing 200 pounds, and still on the vine *and growing*.

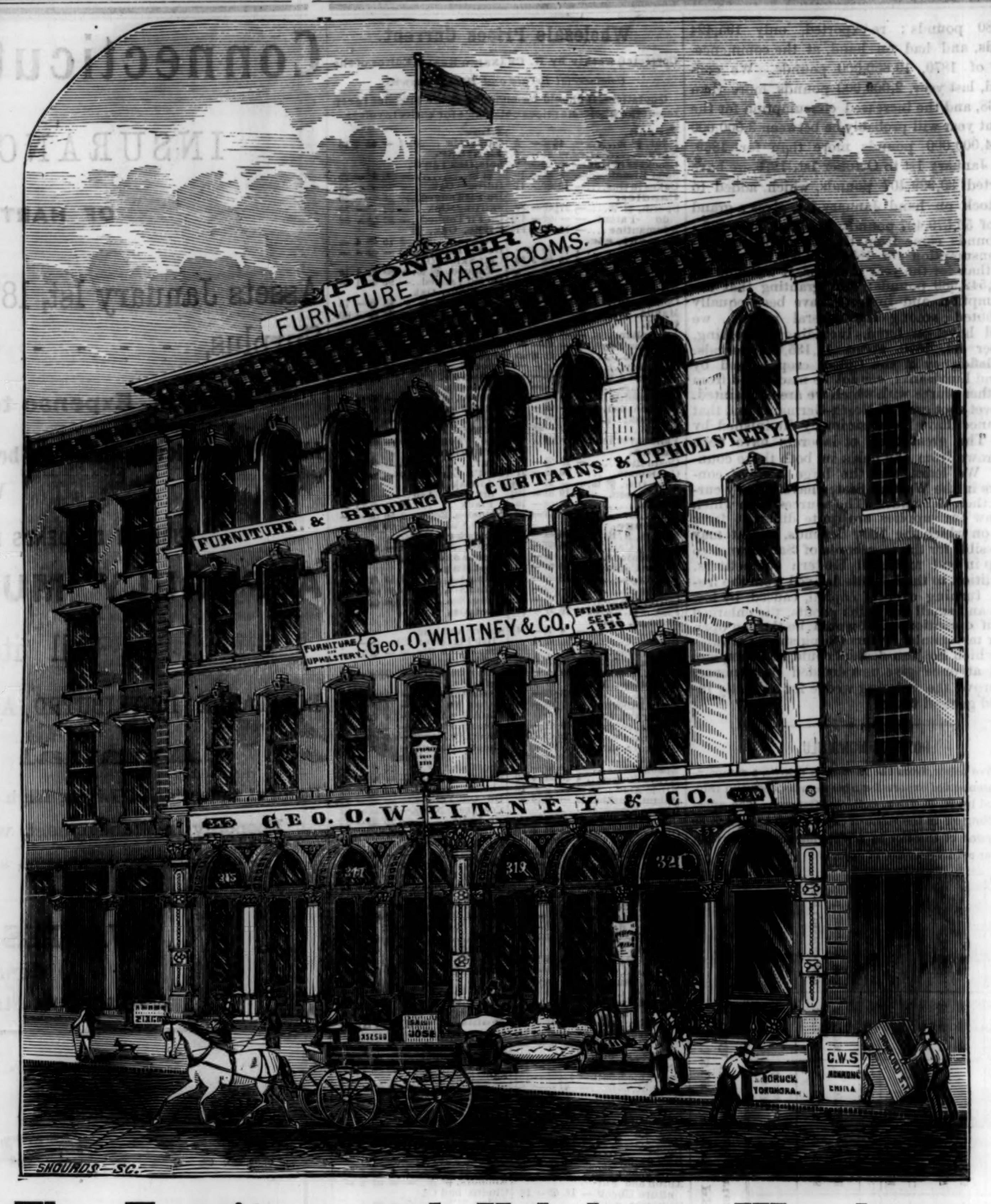
THE LIMA BEAN.—The Santa Barbara *Press* is informed by a very intelligent farmer that he has found the Lima bean the most profitable to raise, as it is prolific, and the price is far ahead of that for other beans. When navy beans were worth two and a half cents, he received three and a half for his Lima beans.

HOW OYSTERS ARE BORN.—Open an oyster, retain the liquid in the lower or deep shell, and, if viewed through a microscope, it will be found to contain multitudes of small oysters, covered with shells and swimming nimbly about—one hundred and twenty of which extend but one inch. Besides these young oysters, the liquor contains a variety of animalcules and myriads of three distinct species of worms. Sometimes their light resembles a bluish star about the centre of the shell, which will be beautifully luminous in a dark room.—*Ex*.

THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE.—Mr. Craig, of Nevada, who has a vineyard of six thousand bearing vines, which have produced this season ninety thousand pounds of fruit, although a large proportion of them are only three years old. He has made fifteen hundred gallons of wine, to which he adds neither brandy, alcohol, nor *sugar*, using nothing but the pure juice of the grape. He finds a home market for all he can make, and could sell three times the product if he had it. This vineyard is about three thousand feet above the sea level.

A MULBERRY PLANTATION IN NEVADA.—The Nevada *Transcript* says that Marselus & Maltman, of that city, are inclosing six acres of land, upon which they propose to set out a mulberry plantation, and are going into the business with a view to aiding the development of silk culture in this vicinity. Several flourishing mulberry plantations are already growing, and a few years cocoons enough will be produced to furnish a very considerable supply for the San Francisco Silk Manufactory.

STOCKING A POND WITH FISH.—Mr. C. Ecklon is making arrangements to place about one ton of live black perch in the Folsom Hill Pond, a sheet of water half a mile long. The Natoma Water Company, of Folsom, are also talking of stocking their ponds with several varieties of fish, and setting out trees around the borders for shade and protection.



The Furniture and Upholstery Warehouse
OF
GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
No. 315, 317, 319, and 321 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.,
Manufacturers and Importers of every description of
Cabinet Furniture, Bedding, Upholstery Goods, &c., &c.

Business Directory.

ASSAYERS.

California Assay Office—(Successors to Geo. E. Rogers) No. 512 California St., one door west of Montgomery, San Francisco. H. H. Lawrence, Manager. J. A. Mars, Assayer. Analysis of Ores, Minerals, Waters, etc.

BOOK-BINDERS.

Bartling & Kimball—Book-Binders, Paper Rulers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 505 Clay St., southwest corner Sansome.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Loomis, W. E—Periodical and Stationery Depot, corner Sansome and Washington Streets. Subscriptions received. Agent for Koch's Patent Binders.

Roman, A. & Co—Wholesale and Retail Booksellers, Publishers of the Overland Monthly, etc., etc., 417 and 419 Montgomery Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Beers, H. M. & Co—Pioneer Shoe Factory. Manufacturers of and dealers in Ladies' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, No. 238 Kearny Street.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Holmes, H. T—Manufacturer of Santa Cruz Lime, importer of Cement, Plaster, Fire Brick, Hair, Nails, etc., corner of Market and First Streets.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dodge & Sroufe—Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Provisions, No. 406 Front San Francisco.

CORDAGE.

Tubbs & Co—San Francisco Cordage Manufactory 613 Front Street, San Francisco.

CUTLERY.

Price, M—Cutler, 415 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

DRUGGISTS.

Adams, S. & Co—Pioneer Druggists. Wholesale Agency for Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies. A full assortment of Drugs and Medicines at 344 Bush St.

Gates, Justin & Bro—Successors to Gates & Keith, Druggists and Apothecaries, 219 Montgomery Street, Russ House Block.

Redington, Hostetter & Co—Wholesale Druggists, exclusive agents Hostetter's and Drake's Plantation Bitters, Nos. 416 and 418 Front Street.

ENGRAVERS.

Truworthy, F. M—Engraver of Stencil Plates' Brands, etc., 321 Front Street, corner Commercial, San Francisco. Stencil Brushes, Ink and Cups.

FIREARMS.

Curry, N. & Bro—Importers of Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols of every description, 113 Sansome Street.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE.

Weston, C. W—General Commission Dealer in Fruit, Country Produce, etc., Pacific Fruit Market.

GOLD PENS.

Pearce, H. D—Manufacturer and importer of Gold Pens, Holders, and cases, 606 Montgomery Street.

HATTERS.

Adams, the Hatter, can be found at 657 Washington Street. Call and see him.

Thiele, J—Manufacturer of Hats and Caps, 625 Commercial Street.

The Hat Store, No. 647 Washington Street, San Francisco, is "the" place to buy your Hats.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Craftsmen's Life Insurance Co. of New York—E. H. Shaw & Co., General Agents for Pacific Coast, 432 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Occidental Insurance Co—Fire and Marine Insurance. Office, S.W. cor. Montgomery and California Sts. Chr. Christiansen, Pres't. B. Rothschild, Sec'y.

Pacific Insurance Co—Of San Francisco. Gold Assets, $1,700,000. Jonathan Hunt, President. A. J. Ralston, Secretary. 422 California Street.

People's Insurance Co—Fire and Marine. C. F. MacDermot, President. John H. Wise, Vice-Pres't. H. G. Horner, Secretary. No. 16 Merchants' Exchange.

United States Life Insurance Co., of New York. B. J. Dorsey, General Agent, 41 and 42 Merchants' Exchange, California Street.

IRON WORKS.

Hanscom & Co—Ætna Iron Works, southeast cor. First and Tehama Streets. Manufacturers of Iron Castings and Machinery of all kinds.

LAWYERS.

Cowles & Drown—Law Office, No. 621 Clay Street, south side, over Savings and Loan Society.

Gray & Haven—Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, San Francisco, Cal., in building of Pacific Insurance Company, N.E. corner Cal. & Liedesdorff Streets.

MACHINERY.

Berry & Place—Agents for Eastern Machinery Builders, and importers Portable Engines, Wood-working Machinery, Blake's Patent Steam Pumps, Machinists' Tools, etc., 114 California St., San Francisco.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Hook, E. & G. G—Manufacturers of Church Organs, Boston, Mass. Edward T. Peirce, Agent 536 Market Street, San Francisco.

PATENT AGENTS.

Smith, C. W. M—United States and European Patent Office, 526 Montgomery Street. Patents obtained in all places where patent laws exist.

Dewey & Co—United States and Foreign Patent Agents, Publishers Scientific Press, and Wood Engravers, 414 Clay Street, below Sansome.

PAINTERS.

Bernard, C. A—House and Sign Painter, No. 628 Commercial Street. All orders promptly executed in the best style of the art.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Morse, G. D—Photographic Gallery, No. 315 Montgomery Street.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Cook, J. H—Game and Poultry Dealer, Stalls 48 and 49 Washington Market.

POWDER.

Bandmann, Neilsen & Co—210 Front Street, Agents Giant Powder, for blasting purposes.

PRINTERS.

Bacon & Company—Still continue at the old stand, 536 Clay St., below Montgomery, and give satisfaction to all who employ them, in time, quality and price.

Carmany, John H. & Co—Book and Job Printers, Publishers of The Pacific, Commercial Herald, Stock Circular, etc., Southwest cor. Washington and Battery.

Carr, M. D. & Co—Book and Job Printers, 532 Clay Street, opposite Leidesdorff Street.

Cosmopolitan Printing Company.—Mahon, Rapp, Thomas & Co, 505 Clay street, corner of Sansome, San Francisco.

Cubery & Co—Book, Job and Ornamental Printers, 536 Market Street, just below Montgomery Street, opposite Second.

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THE WORLD
MOWER & REAPER!
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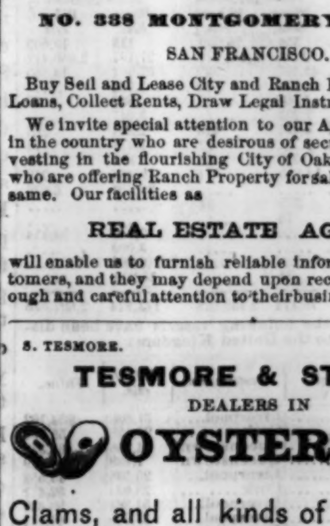

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RAILROAD
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From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

Commercial Intelligence.

The easing off of price in our own Wheat market, as well as in those of the United Kingdom, as announced by cable, are the occasion for a considerable increase in the offerings, enabling several cargoes of grain to be secured within limits, and which previously were beyond the reach of exporters. The decline from the highest point reached in October is fully 10@15c per cental, and is a sad commentary on those farmers who refused to sell to their crops at $2 10, and are now compelled to accept much lower rates. The *Bulletin* of the 9th inst. has an editorial thus:

"A FARMER SHIPS HIS WHEAT.—One of the largest wheat-growers in Alameda county has this year jumped the middle-men and commission merchants, shipping his wheat crop directly to Liverpool. He chartered the ship Archer, which hauled in at the end of the Central Pacific Railroad Wharf, on the Oakland side. Twelve hundred tons of wheat were brought alongside the ship's tackles, and in a few hours was stowed, and the ship, without incurring any wharfage charges, was hauled into the stream ready for her voyage. Whatever profit there is in this transaction enures directly to the farmer. He avoids commissions, tolls and storage, and will get the Liverpool price, having only to pay moderate freight charges. We are not aware that any wheat-grower outside of California has taken up a ship on his own account. Shipments, we believe, have been made in this way from Vallejo. The facilities offered to wheat-growers for shipping direct to a foreign market are probably better here than in any other wheat-growing State in the Union."

The reader might infer from this paragraph that it was something new for California farmers to ship an entire cargo of Wheat directly to Liverpool upon their own account. This, however, is very far from the truth, as many of our farmers know to their sorrow. Past experience of this character has uniformly been exceedingly disastrous to our farmers, teaching them lessons, in the way of losses, grievous to be borne, and which they will have reason to remember until their dying day; not unfrequently refusing to sell here at two and even three cents per pound, and after nearly a year's waiting, finally received less than half what they might have accepted at their own doors. The idea of avoiding or jumping middlemen and commission merchants, as related in the above excerpt, will do to tell to the marines, but our people know better than that. The beauty of the whole thing is, that no such ship as the Archer has loaded Wheat the present season in our harbor. Reference is doubtless, however, made to the fine ship Charger, 1169 tons register, loaded and dispatched with 1,607 tons Wheat by a prominent commission house, and upon which vessel Mr. Samuel B. Martin, farmer and operator, arranged with the charterers to ship his crop of 1,200 tons choice Wheat, he paying a small commission therefor. Other farmers have done likewise, though fewer this year than heretofore. Let any person desirous of getting at facts, ask such farmers as Beard, Enright, Hutchings, Ware, Watkins, and others as to the success attending their Wheat shipments to Liverpool, and we venture to say that their dear-bought experience will deter others from following in their wake. Past experience abundantly shows that farmers have gained millions of dollars by selling their Wheat here to exporters, rather than themselves being the shippers. The true way for farmers to do, is to sell, to follow the market, and leave others to peculate upon the chances of a foreign market. In that course they know just where they stand, and can govern themselves and their business accordingly. California, in the long run, is the gainer by selling here, for, as a general thing, prices paid here by shippers very nearly approximate the Liverpool quotation, less freight, commissions and insurance; and oftentimes it so happens that our market is relatively higher than the Liverpool quotation—the latter ordering, being themselves speculators for a rise, and willing to take the risks of a rise, predicated it may be upon short crops, wet or dry season, or a general European war. The old adage, "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," is applicable in this case.

The Stockton *Independent* of November 5th thus speaks concerning farming prospects:

"Gradually the farming prospects of the valley brighten. The past year, one of the most inauspicious of many past, gave the farmers a good living profit on their labors, and, encouraged with this experience of what has been generally considered an unfavorable season, they have gone to work with more earnestness and vigor than ever before to venture in extended grain-raising operations. We are told that already nearly all the fallowed land of last summer, and likewise the whole area from which a crop has been obtained the present year, both in Stanislaus and Merced Counties, is nearly all prepared for another crop. The fine, sandy alluvium between the Stanislaus and Tuolumne River, and likewise farther south, and on the east side of the San Joaquin River, which was summer-fallowed or cropped last year, is again seeded and awaiting time only for another harvest. Farmers, thus far, have confined their labors exclusively to the work of preparing the land which was plowed last spring and left fallow throughout the season, and to the stubble-land, and are now awaiting the rain before they can reasonably and successfully venture upon plowing up their new land. The labor required to put in the seed on summer-fallowed land is simply to level with the harrow the furrow made with the plow, sow the seed and again apply the harrow. The sowing of the seed on stubble land is the first work, and then chisel cultivators are applied, harrows follow, and the work is done. Already, some farmers have seeded all the land they can possibly prepare without more rain. In the course of two weeks at farthest, every acre of land fallowed last year or cropped the present season will be seeded, and then the farmers will lie on their oars until such time as Jupiter Pluvius vouchsafes a sufficient supply of liquid from the clouds to soften new land, so that the rust can again be rubbed from the plows. In this county, outside of the black land, which is embraced in a circle of about eight miles southeast and north of Stockton, the work of preparing for a forthcoming crop of grain has not by any means been neglected, and the prospects now favor the belief that San Joaquin and the counties south will, in 1871, have doubled the breadth of cereal crops than 1870 exhibited. The yield, as a matter of course, will depend altogether on the season."

Within the past few days the State at large has been visited with copious rains, enabling farmers upon low lands to run their plows to some extent.

In regard to our markets for Flour and Grain, they are quite inactive at the moment, and prices for the most part favor the buyer. We need an export demand for Flour; thus far our shipments abroad fall far short of last year, compelling our mills to remain idle full half the time. Our stocks of Grain in warehouse, both here and in the interior, are considerable, and with a continuance of present rates for Wheat, farmers will, we think, be generally inclined to follow the market, and thus enable us to export the whole amount of Grain, as estimated by us at the time of harvest, say 250,000 tons for the current harvest year. There is no movement in Beans, Potatoes, and the like. Supplies are ample, and prices steady. Wool continues to come forward more freely than was anticipated, finding a ready market at good prices. Hides continue in limited supply. Tallow is plentiful, and prices favor the buyer. Mustard Seed continues scarce and high; Eastern orders here far exceed the supply, which is barely sufficient to meet local mill requirements.

The following is a statement of the Receipts of Domestic Produce in this market for the week ending Nov. 10th, and the total for the past three years, from July 1st to the corresponding date each year.

ARTICLES OF PRODUCE.	Nov. 3d, '70, to Nov. 10th, '70...	July 1st, 1870, to Nov. 10th, '70...	July 1st, 1869, to Nov. 10th, '69...	July 1st, 1868, to Nov. 10th, '68...
Flour, qr sks........	10,680	244,611	362,791	478,460
Wheat, sks........	100,286	3,023,579	4,110,426	3,866,628
Barley, sks........	11,949	366,748	430,178	357,990
Oats, sks........	6,401	193,887	185,429	151,987
Potatoes, sks........	12,043	270,797	267,910	256,131
Corn, sks........	515	16,304	16,208	12,907
Rye, sks........	.....	5,271	1,760	3,002
Buckwheat, sks........	60	1,398	282	239
Beans, sks........	1,705	31,041	34,772	15,480
Bran, sks........	650	35,607	27,945	39,659
Hay, bales........	3,680	173,042	119,766	144,208

The receipts of certain articles of Oregon produce from January 1st to date, have been as follows: Flour, qr sks, 491,164; Wheat, sks, 39,873; Oats, sks, 15,413; Salmon, bbls 4,527; hf bbls, 3,279; cs, 29,686; pkgs, 173; Bacon, pkgs, 4,084; Beef, bbls, 66; Butter, pkgs, 1,910; Hams, pkgs, 707; Lard, pkgs, 1,286; Pork, bbls, 2,368; Dried Apples, pkgs, 3,812.

The exports of Breadstuffs from this port from July 1st, 1870, to date, as compared with the same time in 1869, have been as follows:

To	1870 Flour, bbls.	1870 Wheat, ctls.	1869 Flour, bbls.	1869 Wheat, ctls.
New York, etc........	354	26,039	113	10,803
Great Britain........	2,000	2,102,472	21,197	2,650,412
China........	45,567	930	57,901	14,885
Japan........	4,204	29	3,734	.....
Mexico........	1,898	.....	896	40
Panama........	2,203	.....	3,247	.....
Hawaiian Islands........	4,491	423	2,644	268
Tahiti........	1,752	12	1,478	74
British Columbia........	570	68	150	85
Central America........	14,650	601	10,464	219
Australia........	.....	.....	21,610	6,636
Russian Possessions..	375	44	.....	.....
Fiji Islands........	75	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand........	.....	.....	2,340	14,114
Manila........	.....	.....	3,000	.....
Batavia........	.....	.....	2,000	.....
South America........	35	.....	13,200	.....
Totals........	78,174	2,130,618	143,974	2,697,536

Since October 1st the following vessels have been dispatched with wheat to the United Kingdom:

Cleared	Name of Vessel.	Destination.	Wheat, ctls.	Value.
Oct. 3..	Pomona........	Liverpool....	31,800	$54,162
Oct. 3..	N Dronning........	Cork........	28,538	55,000
Oct. 5..	Cormorant........	Queenstown	34,246	63,348
Oct. 6..	Elm Grove........	Queenstown	7,889	14,429
Oct. 8..	Bogota........	Liverpool....	25,598	45,552
Oct. 10..	Cutwater........	Cork........	28,934	52,471
Oct. 11..	St. Nicholas........	Liverpool....	54,361	96,430
Oct. 11..	Pactolus........	Liverpool....	33,705	61,811
Oct. 12..	Challenge........	Liverpool....	18,416	33,500
Oct. 13..	Panther........	Liverpool....	30,813	55,000
Oct. 15..	Nereus........	Cork........	33,622	65,272
Oct. 17..	Georges........	Cork........	15,412	28,500
Oct. 19..	Singapore........	Cork........	20,812	38,000
Oct. 20..	Swallow........	Liverpool....	34,133	64,853
Oct. 21..	*Carlisle........	Cork........	22,828	44,374
Oct. 22..	Baltic........	Cork........	66,821	121,950
Oct. 26..	John Ritson........	Cork........	17,307	34,913
Oct. 27..	St. Charles........	Cork........	34,019	66,337
Oct. 27..	Borrowdale........	Cork........	39,006	74,000
Oct. 29..	Duncraig........	Cork........	22,149	39,863
Oct. 29..	Anevoca........	Bristol........	20,028	37,516
Nov. 1..	Favorita........	Cork........	36,818	80,000
Nov. 1..	Queen of the East	Cork........	35,218	71,315
Nov. 4..	Van Dieman........	Liverpool....	30,804	61,500
Nov. 4..	Benvenue........	Liverpool....	31,316	61,000
Nov. 5..	British Navy........	Liverpool....	38,760	77,520
Nov. 5..	Eblana........	Liverpool....	44,480	87,712
Totals since October 1st........			838,933	1,587,027
Previously since July 1st........			1,263,539	2,299,585
Total since July 1st, 1870........			2,102,472	$3,886,612

Also 6,421 ctls Barley, and 2,000 bbls Flour.

The exports for the past week have been as follows: Van Dieman, for Liverpool, carried 66 tons Copper Ore, 14,000 ℔s Ivory, 30,804 ctls Wheat, etc., valued at $68,562. Benvenue, for Liverpool, had 27 tons Copper, and 31 tons Silver Ores, 31,316 ctls Wheat, etc., valued at $67,408. British Navy, for Liverpool, carried 54 tons Silver Ore, 38,760 ctls Wheat, valued at $91,470. Eblana, for Liverpool, had 44,480 ctls Wheat, valued at $87,712. Dreadnought, for San José de Guatemala, carried 1,600 bbls Flour, 25 cs Salmon, 204 cs Wine, etc., valued at $16,692. Pelican, for Victoria, had general merchandise, valued at $13,019. Washington Libby, for Callao, carried 300 flasks Quicksilver, 42,000 feet Lumber, 26,106 Railroad Ties, etc., valued at $20,373. Admiral, for Burrard Inlet, had 100 bbls Flour, etc., valued at $1,371. Ward J. Parks, for Callao via Humboldt, carried 220,000 feet Lumber, valued at $2,640.

FLOUR—The Oriflamme, from Oregon, brought us 3,917 qr and 1,228 hf sacks. Best Extra brands of Oregon continue to command the market at the highest ruling rates. We know of no considerable sales of any description. Our local mills continue to supply the city trade at current quotations, as annexed, including parcels of Golden Age, Golden Gate, National, Pacific, Commercial, and Genessee Mills, besides divers lots of Alviso, Santa Clara, Stockton City, Orange, and Vineyard Mills, within the range of our quotations, say $6@6 50 ⅌ bbl; Superfine, $5@5 50 ⅌ 196 ℔s—all in hf and qr sks.

WHEAT—The month opened with sales of extra choice milling at $2 10—the same rate paid for one or more cargoes for export—but since then, under the influence of lessened Liverpool quotations and increased offerings, prices have eased off considerably; cargo sales are reported at $1 90, $1 95, and $2, to the extent of 100,000 sacks, according to quality and conditions of delivery. At this writing, holders are asking $2, with more sellers than buyers; yet, were purchasers to show any considerable desire to secure cargoes, prices would immediately rise to rates which would completely prevent the execution of orders now here for the United Kingdom. Our latest Liverpool Wheat quotation is 10s 10d, and frieghts to a direct port £2 7s 6d @£2 10s. At the close, we quote the range of the market at $1 75@2 ⅌ cental.

BARLEY—In the absence of export demand, markets are quiet. There is, however, an interior, mountain demand, which gives more or less tone to the market. The sales for the week aggregate 12,000 sks, within the range of $1 15 @1 25 ⅌ ctl.

OATS—The present local demand is very meagre, and in the absence of a shipping requirement, prices are more or less nominal—say $1 25@1 50 ⅌ ctl.

HAY—The receipts are light, and without increased arrivals soon prices must improve. Small cargo lots now command $10@15 ⅌ ton.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at 12½c. Extra choice are held at 15c. This latter is, however, an extreme price; Yearlings are held at 5c.

MUSTARD SEED—The arrivals are small. An invoice of five tons Yellow sold at 5c; Brown is worth 6@6½c for good to choice.

CORN—There is scarcely any demand, and prices entirely nominal—say $1 25@1 30 ⅌ ctl.

RYE—The demand is like the supply, quite insignificant and prices nominal—say $1 75 ⅌ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—With an increased local demand, prices have rallied to $3@3 50 ⅌ ctl.

BEANS—The market has relapsed into exceeding quietness, with small sales at $1 75@2 25 ⅌ ctl for all descriptions.

BRAN—The supply is meagre and the mill price advanced to $26. Outside lots sell from wharf at $24@25 ⅌ ton.

MIDDLINGS—The demand is active at $28@30 ⅌ ton, according to quality.

OIL CAKE MEAL—This superior article of feed is not fully appreciated with us. Mill price to dealers, $28 ⅌ ton.

STRAW—There is a moderate sale at $8@9 ⅌ ton.

POTATOES—The supply is abundant. Good to choice command $1 25@1 50; common, 75c@$1. Sweet are again scarce, yet of superior quality, and bring $1 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s on the wharf.

ONIONS—The supply is scant; no Red here. Silverskins, $1@1 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HONEY—The supply is less than half of what it was last year. We quote strained 12½@15c per ℔; 2-℔ tins, $8 per case of two dozen.

PEAS—There is some demand, at 1¾@2c ⅌ ℔ for Green and White.

BEESWAX—There is a demand for all offered at 25@27½c, some parties ask 28@30c.

FLAXSEED—The Pacific Coast crop is estimated at 2,000 tons, about equally divided between this State and Oregon. A quantity equal to the wants of our local oil-mill, and for which 3½c ⅌ ℔ is paid for clean.

HIDES—Purchases for the week approximate 1,500 Dry, at 17@18c; Salted, 7@7½c.

TALLOW—Offerings are more free, with sales at 8c ⅌ ℔; extra choice, 8½c ⅌ ℔.

WOOL—The receipts are light. The sales for the week aggregate 275,000 ℔s. We quote good to choice fall clip, 18 @18½c; burry and inferior, 12½@15c.

CATTLE—The market is overstocked with meats, owing to the late rains, farmers having driven their cattle in from the stubble-fields, preparatory to plowing. Calves are in fair demand. Farmers report new grass two inches high in San Diego and Los Angeles counties. We quote slaughterers' prices as follows: Beef, per quarter, 5@8c; Sheep, 4½@5½c; Lambs, 7@8c; Calves, 7@9c ⅌ ℔. Pork on foot is in fair supply, selling at 4¾@5¼c ⅌ ℔; ditto, dressed, 8@8¼c.

POULTRY—The market is well stocked, and prices rule low. We quote Spring Chickens, $4@4 50; Hens and Roosters, $5@7; Ducks, tame, $5@6 ⅌ dozen; do, wild, $1@3 50; Geese, tame, $2@2 25 ⅌ pair; do wild, $2@3 ⅌ doz; Turkeys, 17@18c ⅌ ℔; Hare, $2@2 50 ⅌ doz; Doves, 50c do; Quail, $1 50@1 62½; Snipe, 75c do; do, English, $1 50@2 do. Venison, 8@9c ⅌ ℔.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—California Butter is in good demand. Fresh, in rolls, 55@65c—a few fancy dairies higher; ordinary, 35@40c; kegs, 35@40c ⅌ ℔. Oregon Butter is quotable at 20@27½c. Cheese is in fair supply—California, new, 12½@15c. Eggs are in fair and steady demand, California fresh selling at 62½@65c; 6,000 dozen Oregon, per last steamer, at about 55c ⅌ dozen. California Lard, 5 and 10-℔ tins, 11@12½c; Oregon, 14@16c, according to package.

FRUIT—Grapes are scarce, owing to late rains, and prices have advanced. Apples and Pears have also improved somewhat in prices. The Orange crop in Los Angeles is reported lighter this year than usual, though finer in quality and the Oranges much larger. The schooner Selma has just arrived with a cargo of Oranges from Tahiti. Messrs. A. Lusk & Co., of the Pacific Fruit Market, furnish us with the following prices: Apples, per box—Bell Flower and R I. Greenings, $1@1 25; Baldwin, $1@1 50; N. Pippin, $1 25@1 75; Spitzenberg, $1 50@2. Figs, 7@10c ⅌ ℔ Grapes—Tokay, 10@15c; Morocco, 12½@15c; Rose de Peru, 7@8c; Muscat, 8@10c ⅌ ℔; California, $1@2 ⅌ bx. Pears—Winter Nellie, $2@2 50; Glou Morceau, $1@1 50; Vicar, 75c @$1 ⅌ bx. Plums—Late Red, 10@12½c ⅌ ℔. Strawberries, 10@12½c ⅌ ℔. Oranges—Tahiti, $50 ⅌ M. Lemons, $5 ⅌ 100. Limes, $1@1 50 ⅌ 100.

SUGAR.

The abundance or scarcity of any article regulates its price, and the amount of consumption is greatly influenced by its cheapness. Whenever a commodity becomes rare and costly, its consumption is proportionably narrowed down; but when it is plentiful and cheap, the field is extended by the increased quantity used. In this manner the profits are about equalized, unless the article is monopolized by a few dealers who hold exclusive control of the market. Many sales with small profits compensate for few sales with large returns. Sugar is a necessity in the United States; but a luxury, to a great extent, in Europe; and although this market is nearly independent of the East, the prices that obtain there exert a strong influence on those which prevail in San Francisco. There is very good ground to apprehend short supplies and decreased imports from the markets of production. Cuba supplies the United States with 70 per cent. of all the sugar consumed in this country; but the civil war raging in that island has reduced the yield at least 15 per cent. for the past year, and this percentage has grown larger of late, imparting strong confidence to the holders of raw sugars. To clinch the matter, terrific hurricanes have recently devastated the island, destroying not less than 25 or 30 per cent. of the growing crops. The cane generally matures and is cut during the months of October, November and December, and the disaster mentioned must have occurred when it was most liable to damage. This will make a total decrease of supply to the extent of not less than 40 per cent., and must necessarily have great influence on the Eastern markets, which will react on our own. The consumption of sugar on this coast, for the year 1869, was 45,042,980 pounds, of which only 1,450,000 pounds were received from the East. Our importation of foreign raws, from the Hawaiian Kingdom, Batavia, China, Manila and Peru, reached 59,892,980 pounds; re-exported, only 195,424 pounds, and had on hand, at the commencement of 1870, 19,650,000 pounds. We consumed, last year, 2,000,000 pounds more than in 1868, and the increased consumption for the current year will probably be between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds more than for 1869. From January 1st to October 1st, 1870, we have imported 30,929,407 pounds, which, added to the stock on hand January 1st, gives a grand total of 50,579,407 pounds, of which only 272,000 pounds came from the East. Estimating the consumption for 1870 at 3,500,000 pounds more than for the year previous, it will amount to 48,542,980 pounds; and granting that the consumption and imports have been equally distributed among the several months, we should have on hand, including everything, October 1st, 1870, about 12,135,744 pounds. The deficiency in the Cuban crop, caused by war and hurricanes, cannot be made good from any other source with which we are acquainted. The beet-root crop of North-Germany, and that of France, have been seriously diminished by war. The great body of laborers have been withdrawn from the fields in both those countries. We learn that the large body of consumers in the Western States have already curtailed their demands. The sources from which we draw our supplies are quite different from those on which the East depends, and it may be possible for the merchants of San Francisco to step in and undersell Eastern competitors. In addition to the benefits derived from the frequent turning over of capital, caused by low prices and small but quick profits, the enlarged field of operations that would be thrown open to our merchants by furnishing sugars at rates with which Eastern dealers could not compete, would at once give us a decided prominence, and prove the entering wedge for a greatly increased general trade.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

We give below, from the *Hawaiian Gazette*, a comparative statement of exports for nine months, 1869 and 1870, prepared by W. F. Allen, Collector-General. The apparent falling off in the value of exports will be seen to be on account of the fall in foreign markets, rather than from our actual decrease of exports:

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS, PORT OF HONOLULU, THIRD QUARTER, 1870, as compared with the Third Quarter, 1869, together with the Exports for the Nine Months, 1870, as compared with the Nine Months, 1869.

	Lbs. Sugar.	Galls. Molasses.	Lbs. Paddy.	Lbs. Rice.	Lbs. Coffee.	Tons. Salt.	Lbs. Fungus.	Bbls. Poi.	Bunches Bananas.	Bbls. Beef.	Lbs. Cotton.	Pcs. Gt.Skins	Pcs. Hides.	Lbs. Tallow.	Lbs. Pulu.	Lbs. Wool.	Lbs. Peanuts.	Total Value all Domestic Exports.
Third Quarter 1870.	5,952,691	94,507	21,938	34,550	136,335	265	10,990	125	620	174	7,596	3,380	2,581	10,621	63,862	14,635	26,361	$369,595 35
Third Quarter 1869.	5,872,016	152,240	589,052	32,135	134,918	228½	.....	205	2,517	192	.....	584	4,476	3,158	119,528	108,214	16,776	437,283 48
Increase........	80,675	.....	.....	2,415	1,417	36½	10,990	.....	.....	.....	7,596	2,796	.....	7,463	.....	.....	9,585	.....
Decrease........	.....	57,733	567,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1,897	18	.....	.....	1,895	.....	55,666	93,579	.....	$67,688 13
Nine Months 1870....	16,647,519	200,835	144,717	64,437	307,701	2,098½	31,289	380	3,487	431	7,596	42,418	9,292	24,244	185,157	234,696	37,834	$1,128,441 30
Nine Months 1869....	16,499,067	309,910	675,165	37,315	289,051	1,052	55,457	536	5,061	318	5,411	23,778	10,120	40,595	402,518	200,922	16,776	1,286,052 04
Increase........	148,452	.....	.....	27,122	18,650	1,046½	.....	.....	.....	113	2,185	18,640	.....	.....	.....	33,774	21,058	.....
Decrease........	.....	109,075	530,448	.....	.....	.....	24,168	156	1,574	.....	.....	.....	828	16,351	217,361	.....	.....	$157,610 74

SUCCESSFUL IN SHEEP-RAISING.—It is wholly unnecessary for us to say sheep-raising is successful in California. It is a fixed fact, as is attested by many men who have become rich in this business. In a recent trip up the river, we met N. W. Wells, of Stanislaus County, a practical man in the business. Mr. Wells' flocks are Spanish Merino. These are his choice, as this kind of sheep do well on mountains or the plains, in any locality, in bands of 1,500 to 2,000; while he is of opinion that the Cotswolds, or long-wool, will not do well in large bands. They do best in low lands or the plains. As an evidence of what a band of 2,000 sheep will do, in one year, we give you his own figures. A band of 2,000 ewes gave him a spring clip of an

Average of 6 pounds each, or........................12,000
A fall clip of 3 pounds, or........................6,000
18,000
This band, 2,000 lambs, their clip this fall was 3 ℔s....6,000
24,000
This wool averaged of all spring and fall, 19c..........$4,460
The lambs' value, $2 ea........................4,000
The product of a single year........................$8,560

This shows good results, and profitable, too. Mr. Wells uses tobacco water, made from cigar clippings, as a dip for his sheep. He designs planting tobacco and raising it for the purpose of washing sheep. Mr. Wells dips his sheep twice a year, always after shearing, and adds sulphur to the liquid also.—*California Farmer.*

CRANBERRY LANDS.—We learn that a gentleman in this city has recently purchased for parties East, 2,400 acres of land in the vicinity of Gray's Harbor, covered with a dense growth of cranberry bushes. A Mr. Hasty, of New Jersey, has also purchased 2,000 acres lying adjacent to the other purchase. It is his intention, we are informed, to transplant one thousand acres of cranberry bushes next spring, and place them under careful culture. The cultivation of these berries promises to become a profitable traffic with the rapidly-increasing demand. Usually, as the bushes grow wild, about five or six bushels only can be obtained from an acre; and it is estimated by those who have had extensive experience in the domestication and culture of wild berries, that by careful and systematic cultivation, between two hundred and four hundred bushels of cranberries can be produced per acre. The enterprise is now an experiment, but these enterprising individuals who have undertaken the cultivation of wild cranberries ought to succeed, and no doubt will.—*Bulletin, Portland, Oregon.*

Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by H. CHANNING BEALS, Editor of the *Commercial Herald and Market Review.*

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

Bread.
Pilot, ⅌ ℔......— 4½@— 5
Navy..........— — @— 4
Crackers in tins.— — @— 9
Soda Biscuit....— — @— 10
Cakes in tins....— 10 @— 11
Candles.
Sperm, ⅌ ℔....— 27½@— 30
do Patent..— — @— 42½
Adamantine ....— 14 @— 17½
Cement, etc.
Rosendale....... 2 75 @ 3 —
Plaster, Calc'd.. 3 25 @ 3 50
Cigars.
Havana........110 — @185—
Cal'a Havana.. 85 — @150—
Conn. do..... 45 — @ 60—
Manila......... 50 — @ 60—
Coal.
Australian..... — — @ 9 —
Bell'ham Bay... 9 — @— —
California....... 8 — @ 8 25
Coos Bay....... 9 — @— —
Cumberl'd cks..22 — @— —
Lehigh.........10 — @— —
Liverpool....... 9 — @— —
Pittston, ton....10 — @— —
Scranton........ 9 — @— —
Scotch . ...11 50 —@ —
Vancouver Isl.. 9 — @10 —
Coffee.
Costa Rica......— 20 @— 21
Guatemala. ...— 20 @— 21
Java, O.G. ⅌ ℔.— — @— 24½
Kona, green.....— 19 @— 19½
Manila.........— 19 @— 19½
Rio............— — @— 20
Cordage.
Manila, N. B....— 18½@— 20
Manila, Cal.....— 18½@— 20
Manila made....— — @— 18
Tarred Cordage.— 18 @— 20
Bolt Rope.......— 18 @— 20
Bale Rope.......— — @— 18
Cotton Twine...— 40 @— 50
Flax & H. Twine— 30 @— 40
Drugs, etc.
Alum...........— 4 @— 4½
Balsam Cop....— 95 @ 1 —
Bi-Carbonate of Soda, ⅌ ℔.....— 5½@— 6
Borax, refined..— 35 @— 36
Brimstone, Am. roll..........— 3½@— 4
do California..— 3½@— 4
Castor Oil, East India, refined. 2 50 @— —
Do Baker's..... 2 25 @— —
Cream Tartar...— 33 @— 45
Copperas... ...— 3 @— 3½
Epsom Salts....— 5 @— 5½
Hydro Potass... 4 40 @ 4 50
Nitric Acid.....— 12½@— 16
Opium, Turkish 12 — @13 —
Opium, China, ⅌ 10 taels........16 — @17 —
Oil, Annis....... 4 — @ 4 50
Sal Soda........— 2½@— 2½
Saleratus, ⅌ ℔.— 8 @— —
Soda Ash.......— 3½@— 4
Soda Caustic...— 6½@— 7
Saltpeter, E. I., refined ....— 20 @— 25
Do crude.....— 10 @— 11
Sugar of Lead..— 40 @— —
Sulphur, flour..— 8 @— 8½
Sulphuric Acid.— 3 @— 4
Sulphate Quinine, ⅌ oz.... 2 20 @ 2 25
Tart. Acid, ⅌ ℔.— 70 @— 75
Vitriol, Blue....— 10 @— 15
Corks, ⅌ 1,000.. 4 50 @ 5 —
Dry Goods.
DOMESTIC.
Drills, bro. 30in.— 15 @— 16
do blc'd 28in.— 13½@— 14½
do blue, 28in.— 18 @— —
Sheetings, br'n Standard, 36in— 13½@— 14½
Do do, med. 36in— 12½@— 13½
Do light, 36 in...— 8½@— 9½
Do blc'd, ⅞ light.— 8½@— 9
Do 7-8..........— 9½@— 10½
Do 4-4 fine......— 13 @— 21
Do 5-4..........— 19 @— 22
Do 6-4..........— 24 @— 27
Do 8-4..........— 32½@— 37½
Do 10-4.........— 40 @— 52½
Shirt'g, br'n 30in— 9 @— 10½
Apron and Furniture Check.— 16 @— 18
Cambrics, col'd and bleached..— 9½@— 10½
Cot'n F'l, heavy— 20 @— 30
Cot'n F'l, light.— 18 @— 20
Cottonades......— 25 @— 35
Denims, hvy 28in— 18 @— 28
do light, 27in— 12 @— 14
Hickory Stripes, heavy, 28 in...— 14 @— 18
Do light, 27 in...— 11½@— 13
Prints, Merimac and Cochecos.— 10½@— 11½
Do Sprague, Pacific and Hamilton ....— 10½@— 11
Ticks, hvy, 36in— 18 @— 30
do do 30in— 16 @— 30
do do 28in— 13 @— 16
Cot. Duck, 1@10— 49 @— 28
do 1-0 to 12-0— 50 @— 86
do Ravens, 28in— 20 @— 45
Kentucky Jeans— 18 @— 40
FOREIGN.
Drills, blc'd, 25in— 20 @— 40
Hickory Stripes, 26 in..........— 12½@— 14
Cottonades, 26in— 25 @— 40
Denims, 26 in....— 12 @— 14
Table Damasks, blch'd Union, 7-4@8-4.......— 50 @— 75
Do do Linen, 7-4 @8-4 ....— 70 @ 1 25
Do br'n, 7-4@8-4— 60 @— 75
Diaper, Russian.— — @— 25
Burlaps, 36 inch.— — @— 9
do 40 inch.— — @— 10
do 60 inch.— 14½@— 15
Print, 32 in, Eng.— 18 @— 20
Sheet's, bro, 36in— 13 @— 14
do do 30in— 10 @— 11
do bleac'd, 3-4— 20 @— 35
do Russia.....— 28 @— 30
Flax Canvas, Eng. No 1 to 0, ⅌ bolt........ 9 — @14 —
CLOTHING.
Oregon Cassim's— 75 @ 1 20
Gray Overshirts ⅌ doz..........10 50 @21 —
Blue and Red do.14 — @18 —
California do....15 50 @25 30
Hickory Shirts.. 5 — @12 —
Check Linen do. 6 — @13 50
Enfield mixed Undershirts and Drawers.. 6 50 @ 9 —
Satinet Pants...21 — @30 —
Cassimere, do...36 — @60 —
Overalls......... 7 — @12 —
Reef Jackets.. . 3 75 @ 6 —
Goodyear's bl'k Rubber Coats. 3 50 @ 4 50
Do white do..... 4 50 @ 5 50
Do slate color.. 1 50 @ 3 —
Fish.
Cod, dry, ⅌ ℔..— 5 @— 11
Mackerel, No 1, ⅌ hf bbl......14 — @15 —
Do No 1, ⅌ kitt. 3 75 @ 4 —
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ ℔...........— 4½@— 5
Do smoked.....— 7 @— —
Flour.
Alviso Mills..... 5 25 @ 6 50
Commer'l Mills. 5 25 @ 6 50
Golden Gate.... 5 25 @ 6 50
Golden Age..... 5 25 @ 6 50
National Mills.. 5 25 @ 6 50
Oregon.......... 5 25 @ 6 50
Stockton City... 5 25 @ 6 50
Santa Clara..... 5 25 @ 6 50
French Conserves.
Fruits in Syrup. 8 — @10 —
Vinegar.........— 45 @— 50
Sardines, hf bx. 3 75 @ 4 —
Sardines, qr bx. 2 75 @ 3 —
Fruits and Preserves.
Apples, Dried...— 5 @— 5½
Peaches, Dried .— 10 @— 12
Figs, Smyrna, ⅌ ℔ ....— — @— —
Do new.........— 20 @— 25
Prunes, Hung'n— 14 @— 16
Raisins, Layer, ⅌ box......... 4 25 @ 4 50
Currants, Zante.— 13½@— 14½
Citron ....— 42½@— 45
Almonds, Marseilles, ⅌ ℔...— 25 @— 27½
Almonds, Lanc.— 30 @— 32½
Chili Walnuts..— 8 @— 9
Peanuts, Cal....— 6 @— 7
Ginger, Pres'vd, ⅌ case......... 6 — @ 6 25
Ass'd Pie Fruit, qts, American. 2 — @— —
Do English .... 3 50 @— —
Fresh Cranberries, ⅌ gallon.— 60 @— 65
Currant Jelly, 2-℔ tins......... 4 50 @ 4 75
Honey, 2-℔ tins. 3 25 @ 4 —
Green Corn.....— — @ 3 —
Green Peas.....— — @ 3 —
Oysters......... 2 75 @ 3 —
Clams........... 2 75 @— —
Lobster, 2-℔ tins 3 50 @— —
Turkey, 2-℔ tins 3 50 @ 4 —
Chicken .... 4 — @ 4 25
Gherkins, qts... 2 25 @— —
do hf gal 3 — @ 4 —
Cucumbers, kgs, ⅌ gallon........— 40 @— 45
Grain.
Wheat, Cal...... 1 75 @ 2 05
do Oregon. 1 90 @ 2 05
Barley, brewing— — @ 1 25
do feed....— — @ 1 10
Oats, California. 1 25 @ 1 50
Corn, White.... 1 25 @ 1 35
do Yellow... 1 30 @ 1 35
Peas, Split......— 5 @— 6
Beans, Bayos...— 2 @— —
do White...— 2 @— —
Gunny Bags.
In bales, each...— — @— 25
In bundles.......— — @— 20
Cheekun's.......— — @— 22
Gunpowder.
Cal. Blasting....— — @ 2 50
Dupont's Blasting, ⅌ keg......— — @ 2 25
Hazard's do do..— — @ 2 25
CANISTER.
Haz. K R P, ⅌ ℔— — @— 50
do Electric....— — @ 1 —
do Am. Sport..— — @— 75
Dupont, F F F G— — @— 50
Hardware.
Hunt's Axes, ⅌ dozen ....16 — @17 —
Do Handled.....17 — @18 —
Long Handled Shovels........11 — @12 —
Nails, Cut, ⅌ ℔.— 5½@— 6
do Wrought.— 7 @— —
Hay.
California ⅌ ton 10 — @15 —
Hides.
Dry, ⅌ ℔... ...— 16 @— 17½
Green Salted....— 7½@— —
Hops.
Californian, '69. — 3 @— 5
do 1870 .— 12½@— 15
Lime.
California....... 2 — @ 2 25
Leather.
Sole, Oak Tan'd, ⅌ ℔..........— 22 @— 25
Harness Oak. ..— 28 @— 33
Do Fir Tanned..— 26 @— 30
Skirting, Oak...— 32 @— 35
Do Fir Tanned..— 30 @— 32
Bridle, Oak, ⅌ side........... 3 75 @ 4 —
Do Fir Tanned.. 3 — @ 4 —
Calf Skins, Oak Tanned, ⅌ ℔.— 80 @ 1 10
Do Fir Tanned..— 90 @ 1 —
Kip Skins, Oak Tanned, ⅌ ℔.— 45 @— 75
Do Fir Tanned..— 38 @— 60
Wax Leather, ⅌ foot..........— 15 @— 18
Do Fir Tanned..— 14 @— 17
Sheep Skins, ⅌ dozen .... 2 50 @ 4 —
Lumber.
Humboldt, assorted, ⅌ M..— — @13 —
Puget Sound do.— — @14 —
Redw'd Boards.— — @16 —
Redwood Floor.— — @22 —
do Fencing.20 — @22 —
Port Orford Cedar.............45 — @50 —
East'n Lumber.70 — @— —
do Oak, Hickory and Ash Plank.... ... 60 — @75 —
Shingles, Redw. 2 50 @— —
Laths, Cal....... 3 00 @— —
Matches.
Parlor.......... 3 — @ 3 50
Eureka and Cal. 2 — @ 2 10
Matting.
China, 4-4.. .... 4 50 @ 5 —
China, 5-4....... 6 50 @— —
China, 6-4....... 7 50 @— —
Metals.
IRON.
Scotch and English Pig, ⅌ ton 32½— @— —
Am. White Pig.30 — @31 —
Refined Bar, bad assortm't, ⅌ ℔— 2½@— 3
Ref'd Bar, good assortm't, ⅌ ℔— 3½@— 4
Boiler, No 1 to 4— 4 @— 4½
Plate, No 5 to 0 — 4 @— 4½
Sheet, No 10 to 13— 4½@— 5
Sheet, No 14 to 20— 5 @— 5½
Sheet, No 24 to 27— 5 @— 5½
COPPER.
Sheathing, ⅌ ℔— 26 @— —
Sheathing, Old .— — @— 17
Sheathing, Yell.— 20 @— 22
Do Old Yellow.— — @— 10½
Compos'n Nails.— 20 @— 21
Do Bolts........— 20 @— 21
TIN PLATES.
Plates, Charcoal IX, ⅌ box ......— — @13 —
Plates, IC Char.10 — @10 50
Roofing Plates..— — @10 50
Banca Tin Slabs,— — @— 42
STEEL.
English Cast Steel, ⅌ ℔....— 15 @— 16
QUICKSILVER.
Per ℔..........— 73 @— —
For export....— — @— —
ZINC.
Sheets, ⅌ ℔....— 10 @— —
LEAD.
Pig, ⅌ ℔........— 6 @— 7
Pipe............— 8 @— 10
Bar.............— 8 @— 9
Molasses and Syrups.
Molasses, Hawaiian ....— 20 @— 25
Syrup, California, 5 gall kegs— 85 @— —
San Francisco, 5 gall kegs....— 85 @— —
Do hf bbls.......— 80 @— —
Do bbls.........— 77½@— —
Naval Stores.
Pitch, ⅌ bbl....— — @ 4 —
Tar, ⅌ bbl...... 4 50 @ 6 —
Rosin........... 4 — @ 6 —
Oakum, Navy, ⅌ bale of 50 ℔s.. 5 — @ 5 50
Anchors, ⅌ ℔..— — @ 9 —
Chains and Cables, ⅌ ℔..... 7 — @ 8 —
Oil.
Olive Plagniol ..— — @ 5 50
do Posseli....— — @ 5 —
do Bacigalupi— — @ 5 —
Linseed, boiled. 1 05 @ 1 10
China Nut, in cs 1 20 @— —
Sperm, crude... 1 40 @ 1 50
do bleached 1 75 @ 2 —
Coast Whale ...— 40 @— 45
Polar, crude....— 60 @— 65
Lard .... 1 45 @ 1 50
Coal, Refined...— 40 @— —
Downer's.......— — @— 52½
Devoe's Bril'nt.— 42½@— —
Paints.
Lead, Red American, ⅌ ℔.....— 10 @— 12
Lead, White Am pure, in oil....— 8 @— 13
Litharge ....— 10 @— 11
Ochre, Yellow, Fr. dry........— 2 @— 3
Ochre, ground..— 4½@— 5
Venetian Red...— 3 @— 5
Vermilion, com.— 75 @ 1 —
Whiting,........— 2 @— 2½
VARNISHES.
Bright, ⅌ gall..— 60 @— 75
Copal.......... 2 — @ 2 75
Nobles & Hoars. 5 — @ 7 50
Provisions.
Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl 15 — @20 —
Beef, Family Mess, ⅌ bbl..18 — @22 —
Pork, X clear, ⅌ bbl..........— — @28 —
Pork, do hf bbl. — — @15 —
Pork, Mess, bbls— — @26 —
Do do hf bbls..— — @13 —
Pork, Prime, ⅌ bbl............22 50 @— —
Hams, in brine..— 12½@— —
Hams, domestic.— 16 @— 17
Bacon, domestic— 16 @— 17
Lard, 10-℔ tins..— 11 @— 12
Lard, in bbls....— 13 @— 14
Butter, Eastern— 30 @— 37½
Butter, Inferior.— 15 @— 20
Butter, Cal......— 40 @— 65
Butter, Oregon.— 25 @— 27½
Cheese, Califor.— 15 @— 17
Potatoes.
Cal., ⅌ ℔.......— 1 @— 1½
Do Sweet......— 1 @— 1½
Pulu.
Hawaiian, ⅌ ℔.— 8½@— 9
Rice.
China, No 1.....— 7 @— 8
China, No 2.....— — @— 7
Patna, No 1 cl'd.— — @— 7
Hawaiian.......— 7½@— 8
Salt.
Liverp'l Coarse, ⅌ ton.........20 — @— —
Do Stoved......— — @25 —
Carmen Island..15 — @— —
Cal. Bay, ⅌ ton. 8 — @15 —
Sauces, etc.
Lea & Perrin's Worcestersh'e pts, ⅌ doz.... 6 75 @— —
Do do hf pts... 4 25 @— —
Assorted, pints..— — @ 3
Tomato Catsup, pints..........— — @ 1 25
Do do qts........— — @ —
Capers, pts .....— — @ 2 50
Shot.
Cal'a, ⅌ bag.... 2 25 @— —
Tatham's........ 2 25 @— —
Foreign......... 2 — @— —
Soap.
Castile, ⅌ ℔....— 13 @— 13½
Chemical Olive.— 6 @— 7½
Standard Cal'a..— 7 @— 9
Colgate's Pale..— — @— 9½
Do Chem. Olive— — @— 11
California Pale.— 5½@— 6½
Spices.
Cloves..........— 32½@— 35
Cassia, ⅌ ℔.....— — @— 47
Nutmegs, ⅌ ℔..— — @ 1 15
Pepper, Grain..— — @— 35
Pimento ....— — @— 22½
Mustard, Cal'a, in ⅛-℔ glass... 1 25 @ 1 30
Do English do.. 2 50 @ 3 —
French......... 2 — @ 2 25
Starch.
Glenfield, Pat'nt— 16 @— 16½
Kingsford's.....— 10½@— 11
Corn...........— 13½@— 14
Duryea's.......— 10½@— —
Osceola ....— 10 @— —
Pearl...........— 10 @— —
Spirits Turpentine.
Bbls, ⅌ gallon..— — @— 55
Cases, Eastern..— — @— 60
Sugar.
China ....— 9 @— 12
Hawaiian.......— 9 @— 11½
Do No 2...— 7 @— 8
Cent'l America.— 8 @— —
Peruvian ....— 8 @— 9
N. Y. Crushed...— — @— 14½
San Fran. do (A)— — @— 14½
Do Powdered..— — @— 14½
Do Granulated.— 14 @— —
Golden Coffee C— 12 @— —
Do Refined Loaf— 14½@— —
Do Yellow.......— — @— 12
Teas.
Young Hyson, country made.— 75 @ 1 25
Country packed Gunpowder & Imperial......— 75 @ 1 —
Hyson do........— 75 @— 85
BLACK
Foo-Chow Oolong, hf chests and bxs, hf & ⅛-℔ papers...— 75 @ 1 05
Pouchong do...— 45 @— 60
Souchong do...— 65 @— 80
Japan, 1st qual.— 75 @— 90
Do 2d quality.— — @— 70
Tobacco.
Hf ℔s Navy, ⅌ ℔.....— 65 @— 75
Hf ℔s Virginia, ⅌ ℔.............— 55 @— 70
Pounds, 12-inch hard pressed..— 60 @— 70
Do extra choice— 60 @— 85
Do ordinary.....— 40 @— 50
9 in Light press.— 75 @— 85
Con'ticut Leaf .— 25 @— 50
Anderson's solace, Chewing. 9 — @ 9 50
Solar, Fine Cut. 8 — @— —
Smok'g, hfs, qrs— 40 @— 85
Do 1 and 2 ℔s..— 50 @— 60
Wool.
Native Cal. ⅌ ℔— 14 @— 15
American.......— 16 @— 18
Wooden Ware, etc.
Pails, painted... 2 50 @— —
Tubs, 8 Nest.... 3 50 @— —
Yeast Powders.
Preston & Merrill's ⅌ gross .20 — @22 —
Boyd's .... 20 — @22 —
Donnolly's Cal..18 — @20 —

Connecticut Mutual Life INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets January 1st, 1870, - - - $27,566,479 26
Surplus, - - - - - - - - - - $9,671,875 26

Ratio of Expense to Total Income, $8.89,

LESS, it is believed, than can be shown by any other Company in the World!

CURRENT DIVIDENDS FROM 40 TO 70 PER CENT.

A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY.

All its Surplus

EQUITABLY DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE POLICY HOLDERS IN

Annual Dividends.

Careful Selection of Lives, High Rates of Interest on Investments, and Economy in Management, which characterize this Company, Guarantee Insurance at the Lowest Possible Cost.

JAMES B. ROBERTS,
General Agent for the Pacific Coast,
315 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

N. P. COLE & CO.

220, 222, 224 & 6 BUSH STREET,

Adjoining the Mercantile Library,

HAVE THE

Largest and Best Stock

OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING

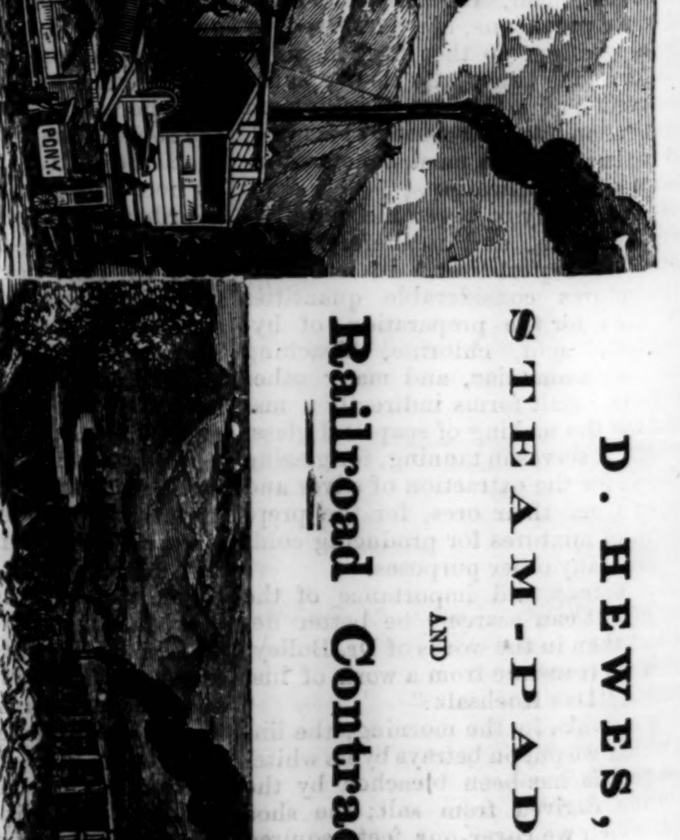
Ever Seen in San Francisco.

Owing to a contemplated change in our business after January 1st, 1871, we have decided to close out our stock on hand, for Cash, at such

LOW PRICES

as will secure the sale of the whole of our immense stock now on hand, on or before that date. Purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to give us a call.

N. P. COLE & CO.



D. HEWES,
STEAM-PADDY
AND
Railroad Contractor.

The Pacific and Atlantic Railroad,
The Immediate Want of the Age, and of the
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
May God continue the unity of our Country, as this Railroad unites the two great Oceans of the World.